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The Bombay Gazette.

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			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I. INDIA	5000	R. F. Briscoe	25th June.
" BRANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	2nd July.
B.I. ORIENTAL	6991	J. H. Moule	9th "
" GANGES	4280	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	3987	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
" BRANNON	4362	J. Jephson	30th "
B.I. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
" GANGES	4280	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews	20th "
" BRANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th "
P. & O. ROME	5845	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

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MARQUIS SACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	12th Aug.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

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OCEANIEN	4,389	Schmitz	6th August.
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HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 18 in. 3½ in. dial	75 0
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POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS FOR MEASURING ALTITUDES.

Consists of a Highly Sensitive Aneroid Barometer and a sliding Vernier for regulating the starting point. The index is marked with scale of feet extending up to 15,000. In ascending a mountain the needle will indicate the altitudes attained. In a Railway Journey over the Ghauts the traveller may see the wonderful Climb and Descent he is unconsciously accomplishing silently and faithfully verified by the needle of his Pocket Aneroid.

Rs. 80, Rs. 100 and Rs. 135.

THERMOMETERS GUARANTEED ACCURATE.

	Rs. a.
IN BOXWOOD 10½ in. Centigrade and Fahrenheit	3 8
IN FROSTED GLASS 10 in. ditto with brass mountings for fixing to wall	2 0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	73,48,020	14,76,426	53,28,570
1896	1,58,50,446	39,09,890	2,07,07,563

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled, whilst the Funds have almost quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY (ESTABLISHED 1797).

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THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).
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As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.

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SOMETHING NEW.

QUAFF H. I. M.'S HEALTH from a JUBILEE MUG

With Pani, Coffee or Tea; Brandy, Gin or Whisky.

PRICE Re. 1-8 each.—BEAUTIFULLY AND ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED.

ONLY A FEW LEFT.

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LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

CAUTION.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note:

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown:

A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."

In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

DRAPERS AND SILK MERCERS.

BOMBAY.

LADIES' GLOVES.

FOR DAY WEAR.

	Rs. a.
COLORED KID 4 BUTTON	3 8
COLORED SUEDE "	3 8
WHITE KID BLACK POINTS 4 BUTTON	3 0

FOR EVENING WEAR.

COLORED SUEDE 12 BUTTON	5 0
WHITE & CREAM " "	5 0
BLACK " "	5 0

MOST RELIABLE MAKES.

NEW AND [illegible] NOTICES.

[illegible]

GRAND [illegible] SEASON.

FUN COMPANY ! FUN COMPANY ! !

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY ! FOUR NIGHTS ONLY ! !

COMMENCING

DIAMOND JUBILEE,

TUESDAY, 22ND, WEDNESDAY, 23RD,

THURSDAY, 24TH, AND FRIDAY, 25TH,

ENTIRE CHANGE

OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.

FUN, MIRTH, FRIVOLITY AND MUSIC.

Latest Songs, Dances, Farces, Sketches, Gags, &c., &c., and all that lends and blends to a hearty Laugh.

Full particulars in Programmes and Hand Bills.

Doors open 8-30. Spelling commences at 9-0 P.M.

Prices Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.

Plan of Seats and Reserve Tickets at the TIVOLI THEATRE.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES under 20 years of age for admission as Unpaid Probationers in the Government Telegraph Department (for local service as Signallers), will be held at the office of the undersigned at 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 12th July, 1897.

Candidates must produce Certificates of character and age, before the examination.

C. B. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Superintendent, Govt. Telegraphs,
Bombay-Poona-Satara Div. Central Telegraph Office, Fort.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that NEW CLASSES will be OPENED in the SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT SCHOOL for SHEET METAL WORKING and ENAMELLING on the 1st of August, 1897, all the Machinery, Plant, Furnaces, etc., being now set up ready for work.

Instruction will be given in ENGLISH and the VERNACULAR.

The course consists of instruction in the production of Holloware, Stencils, Sign-tablets, and Enamels of various colors on different Metals.

Prospectus can be obtained by forwarding a two (2) anna Postage Stamp to the Principal to cover cost of same.

NOWROJEE M. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

WANTED, an intelligent and active MAN to act as TRAVELLING AGENT for the Millowners' Association and procure suitable labour for the Bombay Mills.

Salary not to exceed Rs. 200 per mensem.

Applications, in writing, to be addressed, before the 24th instant, to

C. J. MICHAEL,
Officiating Secretary.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

CANDIDATES wishing to compete for a FREE STUDENTSHIP in the Veterinary College and Hospital within the gift of the Municipality, are hereby directed to send in their applications to the undersigned not later than 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant. Those Candidates who have not in their applications should attend the Municipal Offices at noon, on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 18th June, 1897.

THE UNITED MERCHANTS' COMPANY, LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Eight Annas in a rupee upon the amount of the debt due by the Company to the Creditors whose claims have been admitted is declared payable on and from the 28th day of June, 1897, at the Company's Solicitors' Office, No. 70, Meadows Street, Fort, from 12 noon to 3 P.M.

Dated at Bombay, this 18th day of June, 1897.

JAMSHEDJI BOMANSHAH,
For Self and Co-Liquidator.

THE INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 60 per Share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1896, declared at the Ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above-named Company, held on the 15th inst., will be paid, on application at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Hornby Row, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 24th day of June, 1897, to the Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 15th inst. on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 16th June, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RUSTOMJI PESHOTANJI KAPADIA, has contracted TO SELL the property hereunder described to Mr. MULRAJ KHATTAU. All persons having any claim in the same by way of mortgage, gift, lien, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the bungalow, cookroom, outhouses, wells, windmills, garden, shrubs, flowers, pots, furnitures, crockery and everything belonging to the same, situate, lying and being at Lanoli in the sub-registration Division of Wadgaum Pot Tukdi Mawal Tukdi Poona, being a portion of the land bearing survey No. 120, containing by admeasurement three acres and six and one-fourth goontas and bounded as follows :—on or towards the north by the property of Jethabhai Narrenji, being a portion of survey No. 116, on or towards the East by the property of the said Jethabhai Narrenji, on or towards the South by the property of the late Mr. Khareshji Nasarwanji Readymoney, and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Mr. E. Moses, but now of Mr. Adamji Peerbhai, together with the right to any benefit of the road referred to in the deed of 6th of June, 1892, made between Ganesh Bulal Bhondeker and another of the one part and Yankoo Balloo of the other part, being the road 15 feet wide lying on the boundary of this property or between this property and property of the said Jethabhai Narrenji, less a portion of the above land on the North East corner thereof admeasuring about half an acre of ground which has been retained by the vendor.

MULJEE & RAGHAVJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 1st July 1897, at 3-30 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Letter from Mr. Tribhovandas Varjevandas, requesting the approval of the Corporation to his absence from meetings for 600 months.

2. Memorandum from the Commissioner, stating that Mr. Mir Asu Alli, Barrister-at-law, has been elected a Municipal Councillor.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, stating that Mr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, G.G.M.C., has been elected a Councillor.

3. Letter from Mr. Madhavlal Javerilal Yajnik tendering the sincere thanks to the Corporation for their condolence on the death of the late Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.

4. Letter from J. Leask and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Weir, stating that they will resign their respective charge of the office of Health Officer on the 31st May last.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect :—

5. Recommending sanction to the further grant of Rs. 30,000 to meet expenditure up to the end of the current financial year on the Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Arthur Road.

6. Recommending sanction to the continuance, up to the end of June, 1897, of the establishment employed for the completion of the school and market building at Bhuleshwar Road at a monthly cost of Rs. 315.

7. Recommending sanction to the provision of a telephonic connection with the residence of the Assistant Engineer, Mechanical Branch, at a cost of Rs. 175 per annum.

8. Recommending sanction to the provision of the telephonic connection with the Bullock Hospital, Sankli Tank, at a cost of Rs. 175 per annum.

9a. Recommending sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 581 for providing closet in the quarters occupied by the Police Inspector at the Byculla Police Station.

9. Letter from the Municipal Secretary, reporting budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee up to 16th June, 1897.

10. Forwarding Memorandum from the Commissioner, covering the writings off of Rs. 13,103 9-0, being the book-value of 198 bullocks.

10a. Recommending that the security to be furnished by the Senior Book-keeper in charge of the Ledger, Chief Accountant's Office be fixed at Rs. 3,000, and that by the Junior Book-keeper and Junior Audit Clerk at Rs. 500 each.

11. Forwarding memorandum from the Commissioner, enclosing a few statements, marked A and B, showing the expenditure incurred and paid on account of the Bubonic Plague up to 1st May, 1897.

12. Recommending sanction 1 to the remission of charges for halalkhors employed at the private hospitals for plague, and 2 to the debit of the charges in question to the grants for the suspension of the plague.

13. Forwarding Return showing the expenditure incurred by Veterinary-Major J. Mills up to the end of June 1897, in connection with the researches that are being conducted by Professor Haffkine.

13a. Recommending sanction to the employment of three additional inspectors on a salary of Rs. 100 each for the survey of insanitary dwellings in Kamathipura.

14. Letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction to the naming of the new road leading from Arthur to Matunga, the "Vincent Road."

15. Letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction to the remission of the claim of the Municipality to interest in respect of the payment of the balance of the purchase money of plots 18 and 18, Connaught Road.

16. Letter from the Commissioner stating that he is unable to recommend the grant to Mr. Damodhardas Goverdhandas of a plot of Municipal land as the site of a building for the People's Free Reading Room and Library and Free Night School.

17. Letter from Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale, Mr. Moroba Ramoorthi (and about 173 others), applying for the construction of a road between Lady Jamsetjee Road and Matunga.

18. Further letter from Mr. Tar Mahomed Haji Abdul Latif, regarding the set-back of his property No. 21, New Bengalpura Street.

19. Letter from the Commissioner relating to the examination of halalkhor's hands.

20. Resolution of the Standing Committee, reporting with reference to letter from Messrs. Jethabhai Viram, Govind Vishvanath and 40 others, for removal of nuisance from smoke caused by the storage on the export wharf of Carnac Bunder of bundles and cases of tea in raw skins.

21. Further consideration of letter from Messrs. Kidgdon and Gulabchand on behalf of Mr. Dhondiba Krishnaji, objecting to the levy of Rs. 640 per annum for municipal charges in respect of private market Parel Road.

22. Monthly report of the sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for the month of May, 1897.

23. Resolution of the Standing Committee on the subject of remedies proposed for plague disinfection.

By Order of the President,
H. WNYFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 18th June 1897.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming Grounds, Tennis and Comfortable House, and good Library provided. Terms, for Boarders or Day-Pupils. Apply to "A.V." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MONDAY, the 21st instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, the day will be treated as a Sunday, at the several GOODS DEPOTS of this Railway in Bombay.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th June, 1897.

JARDINE'S NAVIGATION STEAM COAL.

THE public are warned that the above well-known quality of BENGAL COAL is only imported by the Undersigned who are SOLE AGENTS.

Any one delivering other descriptions of Coal against Sale of Jardine's Navigation will be prosecuted for fraud.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 11th June, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALL CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Lieutenant A. C. SHUTTLEWORTH, 2nd Bn. South Lancashire Regt., must be forwarded not later than the 15th day of July, 1897, to Captain G. F. MENZIES, 2nd. South Lancashire Regt., Kampton.

G. F. MENZIES, Captain,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ, કું પની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 23rd ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 28th day of June, 1897, at 3-30 P. M., to transact the following business, viz :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1896.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett, made as additional Director on Board.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1897 and to fix their remuneration.

5th. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાભાઈ કું૦,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th June, 1897.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 28th June, 1897, both days inclusive.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

ALTERATION IN TRAIN SERVICE FROM 1st JULY, 1897.

THE Down Mail will leave Nagpur at 4-0, reaching Asansol at 3-30.

The Up Mail will leave Asansol at 13-30, and reach Nagpur at 13-0.

A new Kutni Mail will leave Nagpur at 9-30, reach Kutni at 10-33 the next day, leave Kutni 18-0 and reach Nagpur at 19-0 next day.

The Mixed Train Service between Nagpur, Bilaspur, Chakardharpore, and Asansol will be discontinued.

A new Down Mixed will leave Bilaspur at 7-30, reaching Chakardharpore at 4-20.

A new Up Mixed will leave Chakardharpore at 12-6, reaching Bilaspur at 7-6.

A new Down Passenger Train will leave Chakardharpore at 7-40, reaching Asansol at 13-4.

A new Up Passenger Train will leave Asansol at 5-25, reaching Chakardharpore at 11-21.

The Up Purulia Local will leave Asansol at 18-42, reaching Purulia at 19-18.

The Down Purulia Local will leave Purulia at 20-6, reaching Asansol at 22-35.

A new Tarsiling Goods Train with 3rd class carriages will run between Nagpur and Asansol and between Bilaspur and Kutni—see Time Tables.

SAMBALPUR BRANCH.

The Up Mixed on the Sambalpur Branch will leave Sambalpur at 13-6, reaching Jharsuguda at 17-0.

KUTNI BRANCH.

The Up and Down Mails on this Branch will run to the new timings of the Kutni Mail.

The Local Trains between Nagpur and Kamptee will run to the following timings :—

Down.	Time.	Time.	Time.	Up.	Time.	Time.	Time.
Nagpur Dep.	7 30	11 30	17 30	Kamptee Dep.	9 5	15 15	19 50
Kamptee..Arr.	7 53	11 53	17 53	Nagpur Arr.	9 28	15 38	20 13

For all intermediate timings see Time Table.

A. M. CLARK,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Traffic Manager's Office, dated Nagpur, the 7th June, 1897.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The First Volume forms an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.

Volume I. which forms a handsome large 8vo. book of 582 pages, with Illustrations, will be sold with Vol. II., the net price of the two Volumes being £1-10s. with order.

As soon as Vol. II. is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED, to £2-12-0.

Subscriptions to be sent to the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

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NOTICES.

"It is a remarkable work; the fruit of several years resourceful and serious research into the origin of the religious which have taken down to us from the night of time."—"Bombay Gazette."

"A freshly conceived and freshly written work in comparative mythology. . . . . A stately octavo of 582 pages, with many illustrations. . . . Our learned author is as modest in his claims as he is genial and easy in his style. He makes no pretence to having discovered an all-inclusive 'Key to Mythologies.' On the contrary, his large-mindedness suggests that 'the key we are in quest of is a whole bunch.' He treats all readers jauntily, and, though himself thoroughly and scientifically serious, he nowhere makes a dissenting mind feel like a culprit."—"Independent," August 31, 1893.

"The book is a rich octavo of 582 pages, with many illustrations, and . . . . . is the result of learned research and of scholarly insight. . . . . The result is a work which no future student of mythology or of the religions of mythology can safely neglect."—"Methodist Review," January, 1894.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

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THOMAS H. GREIG.

11th June, 1897.

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TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as conferred in the Continental Hospitals Record, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually supersoding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In gonorrhœa, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

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THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to everygenuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

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CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a Great Remedy for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Extract of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Duneford.

"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about your Medicine. I hope you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not walk, I could not go about, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Duneford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bolls is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the native Missionaries break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times it can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than Clarke's Blood Mixture, which I have used with the most signal success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from Jonathan, a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself, and I may add that I had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases given a fair trial will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
46 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a perfect cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

LARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp affixed to every genuine bottle of Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture, blown in the glass, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

A REAL BOON TO SMOKERS.

IN commemoration of the DIAMOND JUBILEE of HER MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS' Glorious Reign. A Reign during which, the Empire has assumed such proportions that "the SUN NEVER SETS THEREON," I have taken the liberty of introducing a New Brand of Cigarettes bearing upon them the impress of H. M. G. Majesty's countenance.

With the intention of offering to the Public something worthy of the occasion, I have decided to Manufacture these cigarettes from the

VERY FINEST QUALITY
OF
YENIDGE TURKISH TOBACCO,

and to place them on the Market at a price which shall be within the means of all. They are packed in tins of 50 cigarettes, and being distinguished by a special label, are Sold at the following rates :—

The D. J. Cigarettes per tin of 50 .....Rs. 1 8 0
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COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box, of all the principal Chemists in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
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GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, languide, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s. per bottle. For three times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

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DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages of information which every one should possess on the several causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by MR. LEWIS, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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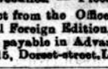
MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO  HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPR

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 1-8m., 5-45s. Low water, 7-34m., 0-4s.

P. and O., s.s. Oriental, with English mails of the 4th instant, due to arrive, 8 a.m.

Jubilee Entertainment, Dadar Victoria Social Club, 7-30 p.m.

Arya Samaj Social Union, People's Free Reading Room and Library, Mr. D. D. Gilder, "Homely Talks on Temperance," 8-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Ordnance vs. A. and N. Stores.
Y. M. C. A. vs. Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Y. M. C. A. vs. Parel Gymkhana.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m., Sun sets, 6h. 30m., High water 1-0m., 5-38s. Low water, 8-42m., 0-37s.

Jubilee Thanksgiving Service in Bombay Churches. Thanksgiving Service, Wadia Fire Temple, 4 p.m.

Arya Samaj, Samaj Mandir Hall, 4-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Chindwara, Indrawati, and Canara left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dwarka entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, Japan, and Australia, per s.s. Thames, will be closed at the General Post Office, at noon, on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

ARRIVAL.—Madsudamji Lalji, Maharaj of Ahmedabad, accompanied by twenty-seven followers, carrying seven swords, arrived in Bombay on the 15th instant and has gone to reside at Bhuleshwar.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered in the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum, this evening, at 6-15, by Mr. Rustomji Manekji Sethna:—"The Resurrection of Christ, the most certain fact of history."

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Ardeshar Nasarvanji Billimoria in Gujerati at the Bhaiyakky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m.: Subject:—"The Holy Zartoushtra (Zoroaster)."

REPORTED THEFT IN A TEMPLE.—Shunkerdas Gopaldas, residing at Khetwady Back Road, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 151 in cash, some silver buttons, one woolen coat, etc., collectively valued at Rs. 165, from the temple at Khetwady, of which he is a custodian.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The next monthly meeting will be held in the Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 30th instant. Paper to be read:—"The Chariot of the Goddess, a supposed remedy for driving out an epidemic," by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A.

THEFT AT KAMATIPOORA.—Mr. Vincent DeSouza, a fitter, residing in a room on the second floor of a house, at 16th Lane, Kamatipoora, reported to the police on Thursday evening that during his absence from home between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. that day, someone entered his house and stole gold and silver ornaments and Rs. 9 in cash, collectively valued at Rs. 89, from the drawer of his cupboard.

BURGLARY AT CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET.—Coolsum, a woman, residing at Chimna Butcher Street, went out to see Jaboots in company of her husband on the night of Monday last. On returning on the following morning, she found that her place had been broken into, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 185, had been stolen from a box, which had also been forced open.

A GANG OF JUVENILE ROBBERS.—Ibrahim Tyeb and three other Mahomedan boys were placed before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of assaulting Darabshah Kaikhosro, a Parsi lad aged 10 years. The accused met complainant at Bori Bunder and demanded some money from him. Being refused, they fell upon him and assaulted him, when a police sepoy who saw the occurrence arrested them. They were ordered to receive ten stripes each.

A GOLDSMITH ROBBED.—Girundranathdas Ajodhianathdas, a goldsmith, residing at Picket Road, reported to the police, on Thursday morning, that on the previous evening he left his shop, containing five currency notes for Rs. 20 each, one gold watch, one gold ring, and one gold watch chain, property of the aggregate value of Rs. 199, on a nail in the room and went out. On getting up on the following morning he found the property missing. The complainant's servant, named Vithoo, who had been in his employ for four days only, has suddenly disappeared.

EXTRICTING AWAY A HINDU GIRL.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Constable Pandu, a Hindu goldsmith, was charged with enticing away Manibai, a Hindu girl, aged 13 years, daughter of Doongersi Kanji, residing at Lohar Chawl. The girl went every day to the accused's house to learn her lessons. The accused was working as a goldsmith on the verandah of the same house and formed a friendship with the girl. On the 23rd May last he succeeded in enticing her away and kept her concealed for two days. The defence was that the girl accompanied him of her own accord. The charge of elopement being proved he was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

LOSS OF STOLEN.—Hanjee Munjee, residing at Dadatan Lane, arrived in Bombay from Nasik and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, at 7-30 p.m., on the 15th instant. At the station he opened a canvas bag to enable an opium peon to examine its contents. He then placed the bag, which contained jewellery and cash, into a victoria together with other articles and drove to his residence. On examining the contents of the bag on the following morning, the complainant found Rs. 250 missing, the jewels and other property, valued at Rs. 500, being left intact in the bag. He is unable to say whether the money was taken or lost, as he forgot to lock the bag after it had been examined by the opium peon.

A PARSEE WIDOW'S SUCCOUR TO HER SISTERS.—Bai Ruttonbai, widow of Mr. Eduljee Hormusjee Bamjee, and the late Jeweben, daughter of Mr. Nowrojee Ruttonjee Tata, has placed a sum of Rs. 26,000 at the disposal of the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Charity Funds, with a view to give succour to widows of her community. A moiety of the amount was made over to the trustees about six months ago with a request to extend help to Parsee widows in Bombay out of the interest. The other moiety has been made over to the trustees subsequently in connection with the death of the generous donor's son, Mr. Kaikhusroo Eduljee Bamjee, with a request that the interest on Rs. 5,000 should be used in giving assistance to Parsee widows at Poona, and the interest on the remaining Rs. 5,000 in giving assistance to Parsee widows at Poona.

A CYCLIST'S GRIEVANCE.—Narayen Govind, a ghorawalla, was yesterday, brought up before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of causing hurt to Benzamine Seaboid, an apprentice in the P. and O. Company. The complainant was going to the Prince's Dock on a bicycle at 7 a.m. on the 3rd instant, and accused was driving his master's carriage from the opposite direction. He was just taking a turn into Mallet Lane when complainant called out to him to pull up as there was no room for him to move out of his way. Accused paid no attention to this, and driving carelessly, upset the cycle damaging the machine and injuring the rider. He was confined to bed for some time in consequence of the injuries received from the fall. Accused was fined Rs. 30, and Rs. 35 out of the amount was ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Porrat prosecuted one Joseph Phillips, a Eurasian, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle, of the value of Rs. 75, belonging to Inspector Barnett, of the Bombay Police. On the 5th instant, Mr. Barnett gave the bicycle to one D'Souza, residing at Byculla, for sale. On the 7th instant, Mr. D'Souza gave the cycle to the accused, who promised to sell it and return the money to him. The accused sold the cycle to Mr. Ferre, of the Engineering Department, Bombay Municipality, for Rs. 50, and having misappropriated the amount absconded. Subsequently, Mr. D'Souza made enquiries, and finding the accused had committed a breach of trust, obtained a warrant and had the accused arrested. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

PAHLAVI TEXTS.—Dastur Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamasp-Asana has just published certain Pahlavi texts, which have been edited by him from an old manuscript in his possession, written by Mehr-Awan Kalkhusrau Mehr-Awan Spendyat Marzpan in A.D. 1322. It was the learned Dastur's intention to publish the volume in a complete form; but as a portion of the text has yet to be collated with other available copies, he considered it desirable to publish what had been already completed. The remaining portion of the texts and the introduction will be published hereafter. The following manuscripts have been collated with the old manuscript of Mehr-Awan Kalkhusrau:—(1) A manuscript of Dastur Jamasp Asa Farodun, at present in the possession of the trustees of the late Manekjee Limjee Hataria's library; the copy of Mobed Jamshedjee Manekjee Unwalla, at present in the possession of Mobed Manekjee Rustomjee Unwalla; a manuscript in the possession of Mr. Tehmuras Dinshajee, and the copy of Dr. E. W. West.

THE MURDER AT NOWROJI HILL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the morgue, regarding the circumstances touching the death of Cusibai, a Hindu woman, who was alleged to have been murdered by one Mahadoo Kushnu, on Wednesday night, at 2nd Lane, Nowroji Hill. Superintendent Swiney and Inspector Montagu watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. Dr. Sidney Smith, surgeon to the coroner, who had made an autopsy of the body, deposed that the deceased was of short stature. There was a punctured wound in front of the neck, just below the larynx about an inch and a-half long and three inches deep, running towards the left side of the neck, dividing the skin muscles and large blood vessels on the left side of the neck. There was an incised wound about an inch and a-half long, between the thumb and the fore finger of the right hand. There were no other external marks of violence on the body. Dr. Smith was of opinion that the death was due to hemorrhage, consequent on the wound of the neck. The knife shown to him could have inflicted the wound. The evidence of a woman, named Dhanbai, who was living in the same house, and the policeman who arrested the accused, was also recorded. The coroner having briefly summed up the evidence the jury unanimously brought in a verdict of wilful murder against the accused Mahadoo Kushnu, who was then committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

BRIBERY BY.—Ayyan Mayyan, a Police Court peon, yesterday, Inspector Barnett charged Gunpat Govind, a Hindu, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession a watch of a gold ornament, of the value of Rs. 25 belonging to a woman named Bhaga, who resides at Mazagon. Mr. Scaly appeared for the defence. The prosecutrix stated that on Saturday night she was taking her meal with her brother, when accused came and without any provocation, abused her brother. She thereupon remonstrated with the accused, who then caught hold of her bracelet and broke it and removed a gold ornament from her person. She reported the matter to the police, who took the accused in custody, but could not find the property. In cross-examination the prosecutrix admitted that she was in the keeping of a Bunia, named Radha, to whom accused's father owed some money, but accused refused to pay off the debt and there was a quarrel between them. She further stated that she did not bite the accused and could not say how accused got a bite on his person. Some people came in the house and separated them, but she did not give the accused in police custody then. She made a complaint to the police after the accused had remained in her house for some time. A quarrel had also ensued between her brother and a man, named Yesaba, and when the latter made a complaint to the police, a sepoy came to her house to look for her brother. The accused was then sitting in the house. After the evidence of other witnesses had been recorded, accused in his defence said that the charge brought against him was false and malicious and made with a view to get him in trouble. His Worship discharged the accused, and fined the prosecutrix Rs. 15, which was ordered to be paid to accused as compensation.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

At first sight it may not seem quite easy to establish a connection between life assurance in India and the auspicious event which in a few days will be celebrated wherever the Union Jack floats in the breeze. But in his tastefully-printed monograph on the "Rise and Progress of Native Life Assurance in India," Mr. McLauchlan Slater, the manager and actuary of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, has no difficulty in showing that the connection is of a real and tangible character. The tokens of loyal and affectionate regard for her Majesty the Queen Empress that are being given by British subjects all over the world at the present time are greatly deepened by a consideration of the enormous industrial and economic advances that have been witnessed during the longest reign in British history. Every journal or periodical which has commented upon the Diamond Jubilee has given quite as much prominence to this feature of the Reign as to the life and character of the Queen-Empress herself. Unlike many departments of human science which have developed greatly since 1837, life assurance in India amongst natives of the country was not even initiated until long after the Queen-Empress ascended the Throne. Indeed, only a short period elapsed between the introduction of life assurance in this country and the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of Empress of India. The plant sown by Mr. McLauchlan Slater in what was believed even by so sanguine an observer as Sir Richard Temple to be most uncongenial soil, has taken deep root, and the year of the Diamond Jubilee finds the seed grown into a great tree, under which thousands of natives shelter their wives and families against the day when their bread-winner shall be taken from them. Under these circumstances Mr. Slater is fully justified in publishing this volume as a souvenir of the celebration of the sixtieth year of the reign of the Queen-Empress, to whom, we understand, a handsomely bound copy has been presented. The appropriateness of dedicating the book to the chief representative of her Majesty in this Presidency is accentuated by the fact mentioned in the dedicatory note that it was Lord Sandhurst's father, who, when Commander-in-Chief in India, made suggestions to Mr. Slater which led to the formation of the Oriental Life Office. As the book recounts the history of one feature (and that by no means the least important) of the progress of India, during the Reign, Mr. Slater has wisely made the "technique" of the work give evidence of the material and industrial advancement of the country of late years. To quote his own words, "It is Indian from beginning to end." As one glances at the well-executed photographs of the author and of the new premises of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, or looks at the neatly lithographed cover, or the carefully printed letterpress, one is constrained to remark that the production is extremely creditable to the country, and shows how little need exists from the point of view of artistic workmanship for sending orders for book-printing to England.

It may be as well to explain to readers of the monograph that undue prominence is given throughout to the work of one assurance company, the Oriental, and they may be disposed to think that Mr. Slater's natural affection for the institution of which he was the founder, and whose progress he continues to guide, has led to a forgetfulness of the work done by other agencies. But on examination it will be found that from a logical standpoint Mr. Slater's attitude can be defended. The book does in proof trace the doings of European and American Life Assurance Companies which have established branches in this country. The author confines his attention to the inception, growth, and progress of institutions founded and managed in India floated with Indian capital, having native directors, and with rules and benefit tables drawn up with especial reference to Indian needs and conditions. Until about twelve months ago, the Oriental office was the only one which fulfilled these conditions and hence had any writer totally unconnected with that company undertaken the task performed by Mr. Slater, his work would have shown, as this does, that for over two decades the "rise and progress of native life assurance in India" and "the rise and progress of the Oriental" were synonomous terms. The English companies prior to its establishment did not care to ensure native lives at all, and if they did it, was at an increase of rates of from fifteen to twenty per cent. It was left to Mr. Slater to place the assurance of Indian lives upon the same footing as those of European. So idea was scouted by life assurance agents at the time as utterly absurd and hopeless, but events have shown that the founder was in the right. Mr. Slater had to contend not only against gloomy prophecies of this kind, but also against what he aptly describes as in the intense conservatism of a people whose minds are naturally not prone to the reception of new ideas." The work was uphill, but the period of such struggle has long since passed, and the well-to-do and the middle class Indians have fully learned the value of life assurance as a safeguard against the uncertainties of life. Thus the founder of the Oriental can claim to have led the way in permeating native society with the practice of principles of thrift and foresight upon lines unknown by them before. Life assurance has already been of immense economic value to the country, and is destined to accomplish greater things in the future. We need not follow Mr. Slater through his historical retrospect of how this work was accomplished by the institution. Both for that and for instructive regarding the general principles underlying life assurance, the reader may be recommended to see the book for himself.

APPLICATION FOR STAY OF EXECUTION.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. Cuffey, Chief Judge.)

GOVINDRAO SHAMBRAO_VS. ANUNDRAO NARAYEN.

Mr. V. H. Pradhan, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant appearing in person.

This was a notice issued at the instance of the defendant, calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why instalments in arrears should not be continued and the defendant be ordered to continue paying the same at the reduced amount.

The plaintiff and the defendant belongs to the Prabhu caste and are cousins. About eight months ago the plaintiff brought an action against the defendant to recover a sum of Rs. 287-3, together with costs, being the amount alleged to have been spent by the plaintiff towards the marriage of defendant and his sister. That suit was heard in December last by Mr. C. M. Curseti, the then third Judge of the court, who passed a decree for the whole amount sued for, and made it payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 10.

The defendant, in support of his application, put in a short affidavit, stating that in pursuance of the decree passed against him he paid his instalment regularly up to April last, but he was now unable to pay the remaining owing partly to the famine and partly to his present illness from fever, as he had to meet heavy expenses incurred during his ailment. The defendant earned a monthly salary of Rs. 35, which was quite inadequate to maintain his family, as he had an orphan brother and a sister solely depending on him for their support. The plaintiff being his cousin, was well acquainted with all the defendant's circumstances. The defendant, under the circumstances, prayed that in the meantime and until the disposal of the notice, the court might stay execution of the decree against his person or property.

In showing cause against the notice, the pleader Prathan stated that at the hearing of the case his client liberally gave up the interest due on the amount, and looking at the close relationship of the parties, the plaintiff consented to receive the amount by monthly instalments of Rs. 10. This was not a Marwaree transaction, but the loan was given for the marriage of the defendant, who then promised to pay it off as soon as possible, the plaintiff well knowing that the defendant had no means to do so, he would have saved his wages and enabled himself to pay off the debt. The defendant was employed as a clerk in the Hongkong Bank and earned a monthly salary of Rs. 35. Owing to the famine the bank had recently granted bonus of twenty per cent. on the salaries of their employees. The defendant was at first drawing a salary of Rs. 30 per month, but now for two years he was receiving Rs. 5 more. Therefore, since the passing of the decree, they had been endeavouring for the better in the defendant's circumstances. The pleader submitted that the defendant was not entitled to any further indulgence of the court, and asked the notice to be discharged.

His Honour, in disposing of the notice, remarked that looking at the amount of the decree, he thought that the instalment of Rs. 10 was rather heavy. He, however, would not make any reduction on that amount, but would order the defendant to continue the instalment from the 1st of next month.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN.—Parest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps.—The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and benefical luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache Liver and Kidney Affections, Anæmia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart? Use BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold at all respectable Chemists.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At the Port Trust Board meeting on Tuesday last, the Port Trustees ordered that Tuesday, the 22nd June, be observed as a close holiday in the docks and at the bunders, and sanctioned the daily labourers regularly employed in the several departments of the Trust being allowed full pay on that day.

ROMAN CATHOLIC THANKSGIOING.

To-morrow a special thanksgiving service in commemoration of the completion of the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress will be held at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, Kalbadevie, at which the attendance of the community at large is requested. His Grace the Most Revd. Dr. Th. Dalhoff will celebrate the Pontifical High Mass and solemn Te Deum at 10 o'clock. H. Farmer's Mass, chosen for the occasion, will be rendered by the members of the Cathedral choir.

ANJUMAN-I-KHAMDIM-I-ISLAM BOMBAY.

A general meeting of the above association was held at Gulshanbaba H-r Hirding Gracious Bungalow of Mr. Hajee Rahimtoola, the front of the bungalow was artistically decorated and illuminated with China lamps and oil buttles. Mr. Haji Rahimtoola presided on the occasion. At the proposition of Mr. Syed Hassan of the R. I. M. Dockyard (Hon. Sec. of the Association), seconded by Mr. Mirza Ahmed Karzani, it was unanimously resolved that this associations Hon-rable Committee Graciously accepts Diamond Jubilee in a fitting manner. It was also resolved to have a party at which verses and speeches will be delivered in commemoration of H. M. the Queen's sixty years' reign. After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting terminated.

THE JAIN COMMUNITY.

Owing to the absence of large numbers of the Jain community from Bombay during the plague, no address could be offered to the Queen, but to make up for this, they have resolved to illuminate and decorate their temples and have arranged for special poojahs being held on Monday and Tuesday. Heartfelt congratulations will be conveyed to H. E. the Viceroy, by a telegraph. At 11 a.m. a deputation of Jains will go to the Queen's statue, to put garlands of flowers on the statue. At 5 p.m. distribution of prizes and sweetmeats will be given to the girls of the Mandvie Municipal school, and to the boys of the Mandvie Jain Pathsalla, Mandvie New School, and the Jain Mangal Mandli. To these boys and girls, special Diamond Jubilee Rupees will be awarded. The buildings of the Catchi Dossah Osawal, Subh-Inchank Mandal, the Mandvie Jain Pathsalla, the Jain Mangal Mandli, the Mandvie New School, and the Rajchandra Library will be very carefully illuminated, and flags will be hoisted. The poor in the locality will be fed.

JUBILEE ENTERTAINMENTS AT THE CATHEDRAL BOYS' SCHOOL.

Evening parties will be given in the Cathedral Boys' School on Monday and Tuesday next, the 21st and 22nd, for the benefit of the boys and girls of the Cathedral Schools, and the girls of the Frere Fletcher School, both days being observed as holidays in honour of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

On Monday the senior boys and girls (standards V-IX., inclusive) are invited from 5 p.m., and the juniors (standards I-IV, on Tuesday at 4 p.m.

DINNER TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

At the instance of the officers of H. M.'s Customs, Bombay, who have kindly raised the requisite funds, the children of the Indo-British Institution will be provided with a Jubilee dinner on Tuesday next.

JUBILEE JASSAN CEREMONY OF THE PARSIS.

The Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet request the presence of Parsees at a public meeting convened in honour of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee to be held at the Wadia's Fire-temple on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m.

THE JEWISH CELEBRATION.

The following is the form of special prayer, which will be read at the "Kenesseth Eliyahoo" Synagogue, Fort, to-morrow evening:—It has been composed in Hebrew by Jiyr. Sipim Yehia Rashbi and Minister, "Kenesseth Eliyahoo" Fort, Synagogue, Bombay, and translated in English by Mr. E. M. Ezekiel, B.A., Head Master of the E. D. Sassoon Benevolent Institution:—Lord and Sovereign of the Universe, Look down from Thy holy and exalted habitation with mercy and pleasure the prayers of thy children who have this day assembled here in the synagogue to invoke thy blessing upon our beloved Sovereign—lady —the Empress of India and Queen of England and to offer their thanksgiving unto thee for all the kindness thou hast manifested towards her, in granting her the longest reign—on the English throne, the stateliest sanctuary of all—on the Diamond Jubilee we celebrate this day. O, Merciful God, may her happy and peaceful reign be prolonged. May she find joy in thy strength and rejoice greatly in thy salvation. Grant her the desire of her heart, the desire of her heart, and hast not withheld the request of her lips. Thou blessest her with goodness. Thou settest a crown of pure gold on her head. Grant her life even the length of days for ever and ever. Her glory is great in Thy salvation. Honour and Majesty hast thou laid upon her. For she trusteth in the Lord and through the mercy of the Most High she shall not be moved. And no evil befall her. May the clamour of war and troubles be not heard. Pour Thy blessings upon her, and her descendants, and her surroundings, and may her house always continue to flourish and grow with her. Thou setest her from all evil. Now also when she is old and grey-headed, O, God, forsake her not. Exalt and raise her dignity on high and grant her a long, happy, and prosperous life. Establish her throne for ever and ever. O, Merciful Father, grant our prayers for the sake of Thy Holy Name (Iah) which is appended to the name Victor (Iah), O, Lord spread Thy paternal wings over her. Support her. Prolong her life as recorded in the prayers of the Royal Psalmist. (Ps. 61. v. 7) "Thou wilt prolong the King's life; and his years as many generations." Grant, O, Lord, the way as to her and to her people, peace. O, Lord inspire her and all her counsellors and officers with benevolence towards us and all Israel our brethren. In their days and in ours may Judah be saved and Israel dwell securely. Amen.

CLOSING OF COURTS.

Monday and Tuesday having been declared public holidays by the Government, the Small Causes Courts and the Mazagon Police Courts will be closed on those days.

THANA'S ADDRESS.

May it please Your Majesty.—We, the Residents of the town of Thana, in the Thana District of the Bombay Presidency, humbly beg leave to approach Your Majesty's Imperial Throne, and express hereby our sincere congratulations on the auspicious occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Your Majesty's illustrious reign.

Under Your Majesty's benign rule, our town in common with other and more important cities of the Indian Empire, has enjoyed to the fullest the blessings of a just and enlightened administration. We have secured, not only for ourselves but for the generations to follow us, all the benefits, moral, social, and economic, which that administration fosters. Whilst in the enjoyment of a period of profound peace and quietude, we have realized that Your Majesty has at all times shared our sorrows and our joys. Nor can we refrain from an allusion to that religious toleration, that security of person and property, and that liberal advancement of deserving native talent, which has in all parts of the Empire, been the guiding principles of the British rule. The solicitude and attention which Your Majesty has ever bestowed upon the physical and moral welfare of the country have endeared Your Majesty to your people, and confirm us not only in our loyalty to the British Throne, but also in our reverend and respectful devotion to its present illustrious occupant.

During the happy and prosperous long term of Your Majesty's reign the light of Western education has not only dawned upon this land, but has spread its lustre far and wide in the formation of Universities, Colleges, and Institutions for the advancement of technical and scientific education. And while the study of Arts and Sciences has been encouraged, the still more beneficient study of British Medicine and Surgery opened a new field for the relief of human suffering; and British Engineering has expended itself in works of practical utility aiding immensely to the material comfort and happiness of both the rich and the poor.

Above all, the noble example which Your Majesty has set to us all in the simplicity of your life, in unselfish devotion to duty, and in comprehensive sympathy with your subjects of every class or creed, in all parts of the Empire, even in the days of trial, in times of peace and plenty, but more especially in the darker hours of famine and pestilence which have lately overshadowed our land, cannot but be to us Your Majesty's proud and dear subjects,—a pledge of continued prosperity and welfare during the years which are to come.

May the Almighty God grant Your Majesty yet longer life to rule over us and adorn the British Throne; may He vouchsafe prosperity unto the Royal Family and thereby add to the happiness of Your Majesty's ever grateful, loyal, loving and devoted subjects, not only in India but all over the world.

S[illegible].—The Thana Municipality has also adopted this address.

BHOWNAGAR.

On account of Jubilee of the Queen of England a durbar and feast and fireworks will be given, the ruling party will be given in the public park to the state officials, besides fire works will be let off during the night time near "Mote Talao." Illuminations will also take place in Queen's commemoration.

SHOLAPORE.

The Assistant Political Secretary to Government received an address yesterday from the Sholapore People's Association through Mr. S. C. Davar pleader of Sholapur, and one of the Honorary Secretaries of that body:—

May it please your Imperial Majesty,—We, the members of the People's Association, Sholapur, in the name and on behalf of the people of this district, crave leave to approach Your Majesty, through the medium of this humble and loyal address, on this auspicious occasion of the celebration of Your Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

We deem it a very high privilege to offer our sincere congratulations and express our heartfelt rejoicings on this joyous occasion of the completion of Your Majesty's sixty-years of peaceful, beneficient and sympathetic reign, which has, for the first time in the history of this vast country, elevated the moral and material condition of India. The blessings under your Majesty's rule, of peace, progress, liberty, and freedom, are too many to be expatiated upon at length. Your Majesty's glorious Proclamation of 1858, which is looked upon by the whole of India, as the great charter of liberty, has tended to indissolubly connect India with the British Empire, and has inspired the people of India with the hope of being favoured with further rights and privileges on this grand and memorable event.

Your Gracious Majesty has ever been to the front in relieving distressed humanity in whatever part of the world and especially of the British Empire, a signal proof of which was recently afforded by Your Majesty's sympathetic message to the Government of India, that no one of Your Majesty's Indian subjects should be allowed to die of starvation.

We revere Your Majesty not only for being an ideal Queen-Empress, but for your Majesty's being possessed of those rare domestic virtues, that go to make and beautify "a perfect woman;" thus making Your Majesty not only the head but also the heart of the British Empire.

In conclusion, we pray to the Almighty, to bestow his choicest blessings upon Your Majesty Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales; His Royal Highness The Duke of York; and the beloved Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the other members of the Royal family and grant Your Majesty long life and sound health etc.

THE DECCAN SABHA'S ADDRESS.

May it please Your Imperial Majesty.—We, have been instructed by the Council of the Deccan Sabha, to crave most respectfully, on behalf of our Association leave to offer our heartfelt congratulations to Your Majesty on this auspicious occasion of the completion of the sixtieth year of Your Majesty's glorious and beneficent reign.

Queen and Empress of an Empire far more extensive than any the world has ever seen, and over which the sun never sets, Your Majesty is the proud possessor of a treasure even greater and more precious than Your Majesty's many dominions; it is the heart of Your Majesty's subjects. It is a treasure not acquired by the might of arms, nor by Your Majesty's supremacy over the seas, nor by the ponderous armaments that help to preserve the peace of the world, but by the matchless purity of Your Majesty's life, by the constant and anxious solicitude evinced by Your Majesty for the well-being of the millions of Your Majesty's subjects, and by Your Majesty's generous and motherly rule. The millions of Your Majesty's subjects though diversified by differences in caste, creed, and separated by everything which divides race from race, have all one thing in common, in being united in their devotion to their Gracious Sovereign, who in their joys and sorrows, in their prosperity and adversity, in the teeming millions of this country will ever remain grateful to their Queen Mother for the countless blessings they have received throughout her long and illustrious reign.

We recall with feelings of the deepest gratitude the assurances conveyed to us in Your Majesty's Gracious Proclamation of 1858, when Your Majesty was pleased to declare that Your Majesty held yourself bound to us by the same obligations of duty that bound Your Majesty to all your other subjects in the British Empire. In 1877 on the assumption by Your Majesty of the title of Empress of India, Your Majesty was pleased to reiterate these pledges which were once again confirmed a decade later, on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of Your Majesty's reign. Five years later, Your Majesty was pleased to confer upon us the right of electing a certain number of our contrymen to seats in the Supreme and Local Legislative Councils. Your Majesty's Government in this country have, from time to time, admitted that the concession granted to us has not been abused, and that they have always received the most invaluable assistance and counsel from our representatives. Every happy occasion, hence forward the direct assumption of the Government of India by Your Majesty, has been rendered memorable by the bestowal upon us of some mark of loving favour by Your Majesty, as in the case of the issue of Your Majesty's gracious Proclamation, which we hold sacred, as the great Charter of our Liberties, in 1877 by its confirmation, and in 1893 by the expansion of the Legislative Councils.

We are now about to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the reign of our Beloved Sovereign and we humbly pray that this happiest and most unique occasion may be followed as it has been by Your Majesty bestowing upon us some further mark of Your Majesty's confidence and favour. Your Majesty was pleased in 1883 to declare to us, that, it was Your Majesty's will and pleasure, that as far as may be, Your Majesty's Subjects, of whatever race and creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in Your Majesty's service, the duties of which they may be found, by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge.

We pray that this noble intention of Your Majesty, as contained in the gracious Proclamation, may be given effect to in terms of the Resolution of the 2nd June 1893 passed by the House of Commons.

The millions of the agricultural population of this country have suffered terribly from the dire effects of famine during the last three or four years, and nothing would help better to alleviate their suffering than the grant to them of the boon of a fixity of tenure and a legislative limitation of the land assessment, which may have a soothing and be encouraged to follow with perseverance in the pursuit of their industry.

We humbly and respectfully trust that Your Majesty will graciously be pleased to give effect to the solemn declaration made by Your Majesty in 1858 to place Your Majesty's Indian subjects on a footing of equality with the other portions of the British Empire, and we humbly suggest that the present auspicious occasion should be rendered memorable by the bestowal upon us of the privilege of returning a few of our representatives to the Imperial Parliament.

In the presence of the direful calamities of famine and pestilence which have afflicted us for some time past, which have brought death and desolation to thousands of homes, we may not have the privilege of joining in the general celebrations that will be held in all quarters of the globe but we cannot allow this occasion to pass without giving expression to our unfeigned gratitude to Your Majesty for the numberless blessings we have been favoured to enjoy and without craving permission to lay at the foot of the Throne our dutiful and heartfelt congratulations.

We devoutly pray to the Almighty Providence to grant to our Beloved Sovereign long and happy life, and we further pray that her benign reign may be prolonged for ever more.

We beg to subscribe ourselves with sentiments of profound veneration Your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects.

SHOPMEN'S HOLIDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was very surprised to hear this morning that several of the large European stores in this city had closed their doors in order to enable their people to enjoy the Jubilee, and that day. Tuesday, an arrangement which in addition to other disadvantages will deprive the employes of the advantage of holding it in Sassoon Dock as they had on Friday celebrations so soon to take place in the Metropolis of our great Colonial Empire, this magnificent entertainment of the holiday seems to show not only a want of sympathy with their employes, many of whom must have been hoping to share this holiday with the rest of the subjects of our Queen, but it also looks disloyal. When we remember that almost the whole of the civilized world is joining in these rejoicings, *foreign* nations even taking notice of the day, it does not (to put it mildly) look even respectable for large *British* firms to appear indifferent. Our employers owe so much. I would add that this is a public holiday in all Government offices. How then does it come about that (for instance) the Army and Navy Stores are closed, and the Government officials, are to be open. I would suggest that all the ladies in Bombay combine to visit no trading establishments and send no written orders to such during the two days sanctioned by Government for the Jubilee.—Yours, &c.,

A FORTUNATE GOVT. OFFICIAL.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

A MAGISTRATES ORDERS QUASHED.

IMPERATRIX VS. SUKLAL AND BHANSING.

The Sessions Judge of Khandesh, Mr. R. S. Tipnis, submitted for orders the records and proceedings in the case. It appeared that, on the 2nd March last, Mr. Mahadeo Janardhan, second class magistrate of Parola, convicted the two accused of theft under section 379 of the Penal Code, and sentenced each to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. The two prisoners having been sent to the Dhulia Jail, the Superintendent wrote on the 8th March to Mr. M. C. Joshi, first class magistrate, Dhulia, to file an early date to consider the case of Bhansing, the second accused, under section 8 of the Reformatory Act of 1876, as the medical officer of the prison was of opinion that the accused was fifteen years old. Upon this the magistrate on the 11th March passed an order which he recorded no evidence, but passed an order to the effect that the prisoner might be detained in the Reformatory School at Yerowda for two years. Mr. Joshi's order was received by the Superintendent of the Superintendent to carry out the order. The Superintendent, however, again represented that, according to the medical opinion, the accused was fifteen years old and not fifteen and a half, and that the order was inconsistent with the rules framed by Government, under section 22 of Act 5 of 1876. Upon this, the magistrate, Mr. Joshi, cancelled on the 18th March his first warrant, and issued a fresh one for Bhansing's detention for three years. Bhansing then appealed against the conviction and sentence passed against him to Mr. Sittaram Damodar, divisional magistrate, first class, but the latter had no jurisdiction. On his applying to the Sessions Judge for revision of the proceedings, orders, and sentences passed in the case, Mr. Tipnis referred the case to the High Court, recommending the reversal of Mr. Joshi's orders of the 11th and 18th March, and the setting aside of Mr. Sittaram's order of rejection. Many errors of law and procedure Mr. Tipnis said, were apparent on the face of the record. The Reformatory Schools Act of 1897 received the assent of the Governor-General on the 11th March last, and came into force on and from that date. Mr. Joshi's order of 18th March was illegal under section 80 of the Act, as the maximum sentence which he could in the magistrate himself held, that Bhansing had attained the age of fifteen years and was only under sixteen years. According to section 10 of Act 8 of 1897, the Superintendent of Jails had no jurisdiction to appeal to Mr. Joshi before the District Magistrate of Dhulia: Mr. Joshi had no authority to pass any order under section 10, Mr. Sittaram Damodar's order in appeal was clearly wrong. The Government pleader, Mr. Tipnis said, was against conviction as well as sentence.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said: It does not appear from the record of this case that the accused person is under the age of fifteen years. We, therefore, quash the orders of the first class magistrate, dated the 11th and 18th of March, as illegal under the Reformatory Schools Act of 1897, which came into force on the 11th March last. We also set aside the order of the magistrate of the 12th April 1897, dismissing the appeal of the accused person against his conviction by the second class magistrate, and direct the magistrate to dispose of the appeal according to law.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following

SPECIMEN OF SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, 4s. 6. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regularly cleaned and polished, Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Russet. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents, THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd.—Specially selected BILLIARD CUES any length or weight to suit players made to order, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 18, Price List Post Free.

DIAMOND JUBILEE SOUVENIR.—A beautifully executed PORTRAIT of HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA. Price one per Copy. Cabinet size,—CLIFTON and Co., 59, Medows Street.

SNOWFLAKE OIL.—Imported by the STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. SOLD at Rs. 5-12 per Case of two Tins at the KEROSINE OIL GODOWNS, Masagon, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s FRENCH COFFEE per lb. Ans. 12. This is a Mixture of Finest Selected Coffee and Chicory prepared on the most scientific principles and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma and delicacy of flavour are retained for a considerable time. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAMBERT'S "DEVASTATION" on Ringworm. Harmless, non-poisonous, leaves no stain on the skin. A Magic Itch Killer. D. C. GOMBIGAR, Crawford Market. Bottle 8 annas.

COTTAGE PIANO!! and a SQUARE ONE in excellent condition, FOR SALE or EXCHANGE. Terms Very Cheap. PIANO DEPOT, Opp. Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead lined chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

AUCTION SALE of valuable library of the late Mr. GEORGE BURY of Igatpuri, at CRAWFORD'S Rooms, THIS DAY, at 2 p.m.

WANTED a MECHANICAL ENGINEER to manage large Workshops where students are given practical instruction and outside orders executed in Iron and Brass Founding, Smiths' Carpentry, Joinery, Cabinet making, Weaving, Dyeing and Calico printing, etc., etc. Must have experience in Factory Accounts. State terms and apply sharp with Testimonials to RAOJI M. PATEL, L.C.E., A.M., Inst. M.E., The Principal, Kala Bhavan, Baroda.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent INDENT CLERK, for sale of Scotch, Manchester, and Continental Piece-goods.Only those conversant with the trade and having Bazaar influence need apply. Salary and Commission according to qualifications. Apply to "N," care of this paper.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget close, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged. Office, 4, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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NINTH ARTICLE WILL APPEAR
In the "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OF FRIDAY, JUNE 25.

"HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN": (HER LIFE STORY RE-TOLD),	by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Life and Times of Queen Victoria."
"THE HOME LIFE OF TO-DAY OF H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA,"	by Mary A. Dickens, Granddaughter of Charles Dickens.
THE QUEEN'S PRIME MINISTERS,	by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria."
MONETARY PROGRESS DURING THE VICTORIAN ERA,	by M. de P. Webb, Author of "The Great Power," "The Money of the Future."
SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN, PART I.,	by John Ashton, Author of "Dawn of the XIXth Century in England."
SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN, PART II.,	by John Ashton, Author of "Social Life of the Reign of Queen Anne."
THE LABOURING CLASSES IN 1837 AND 1897: A CONTRAST,	by John A. Hobson, M.A. Author of "The Problem of the Unemployed," &c.
BRITISH BATTLES IN HER MAJESTY'S REIGN,	by Archibald Forbes, Author of "Barracks, Bivouacs, and Battles," "Memoirs, and Studies of Peace and War."

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE
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DAILY PRESERVE CRORES OF RUPEES
There is not a single instance of
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1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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NOTES,
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Copies can be had at Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Arlon, 1823 tons, Captain W Clough, sailed yesterday for Java in ballast.

THE ship Lancaster Castle, 1993 tons, Captain A G Clemenson, will sail to-day for Bangkok, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,501 tons, Captain T A Collins, sailed yesterday for Mouimein via Rangoon, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,435 tons, Captain W H Hill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, etc, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line s s Johannesberger 1,846 tons, Captain J Wisclot, cleared yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1215 tons, Captain E Stabb, cleared yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Macdonald, Lieut Austin, Mrs R O Preston, one Native officer, one Hospital Assistant, and 99 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, 15th June, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Lubbock, Mr Pritamdas, Mr Thawardas Mr Brown, Sergt Kelly, Mr Leonard, Mrs Gowan and child and 20 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 18.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B	Chupra	1435	Hill	Rangoon	19-6	M M & Co
C	Mohammudi	1252	Bean	Jeddah	19-6	B & P S N Co
O	Courland	745	Lenton			Adcocks
E	Johannisberger	1846	Hughes	Karachi	15-6	Glade & Co
F	Akbar	1442	Baldwin	Mauritius	19-6	H C Joosub
N	Chindwara	1501	Collins	Zanzibar	17	M M & Co
O	Canara	1215	Stabb	Zanzibar	18-6	M M & Co
Q	Golden Cross	1944	Thomas			C Muncherjee

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	647	Samuel	Shprd & Co
Sabarmati	524	Cassum	Do.
Indravati	513	Ahmed	Do.
Goreedee	1181	Hughes	21-6 W & A G & Co
Ponani	552	Ahmed	Bhownagar 19-6 S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Hispania	2215	Abney	Marseilles	26-6	W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	3.44	Saporito	Genoa	22-6	P R N Co
6	Thames	2215	Dowell	China	31-5	P & O Co
8	Masagon	4297	Andrews	China	17-6	P & O Co
10	Baghdad	862	Fry			M M & Co
12	India	4203	Brand	London	25-6	P & O Co
14	Kola	494	Livingstone	Karachi	19-6	M M & Co
15	Arlon	823	Clough			C Muncherjee & Sons

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle, continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·9s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, June 15.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Chindwara s	Collins	Rangoon, &c.
	Chupra s	Hill	Calcutta, &c.
	Ganges s	Creary	Aden.
	Canara s	Stabb	Zanzibar, &c.
	Johannesberger s.	Wisclot	Hamburg via Karachi
	Arlon s	Clough	Java.

The ship Lancaster Castle, Captain Clemenee, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Bangkok.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Baghdad, for Madras and Negapatam.
" Maria Valerio, for China, &c.
To arrive.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

India s, 4185, Briscoe
Hispania s, 2215, Abney
Golden Cross s, 1944, Thomas
Johannisberger s, 1847, Wisclot
R Rubattino s, 3044, Saporiti
Akbar s, 1442, Baldwin
Courland s, 745, Tenten
Arlon s, 1823, Clough

Thames s, 2211, Dowell
Goreed s, 2461, Hughes
Afghan s, 1439, Barton (for sale)
Leamaster Castle sp, 1986, Clemenoo
Florida s, 2050, Young

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Investigator, Oldham
R I M S Nancowry, Beauchamp
R I M S Minto, Baugh
H M S Assaye, Rowland
H M S Ceylon, Channer
H M S Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge
H M S Cossack, Reynolds
H M S Magdala
I G P F Margarita, Baker

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 18.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—1 cask whisky, Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers; 9 bales printing paper, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; 288 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee; 50 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 20 cases sto'e, and 200 cases ale, Robinson Morrison and Co; 50 cases soap, H Mahomedbhoy; 17 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—3 cases chemicals, Mahomedally Jamalmoodin.
Clan Macrae s—15 cases whisky, Halliday and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—50 cases portwine, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Britannia s—1 case medicine, Hormusjee Rasmoojee.
India s—1 cases provision and 51 cases oilmenstores, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Johannesberger s—95 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 28 cases chemicals, Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Bharucha; 15 casks chemicals, J Jadowjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Johannesberger s—15 cases perfumed spirit, Shamjee Lilladhar; 15 cases playing cards, A Thawarbhoy; 33 cases glassware, Soolfanally Abdoolally.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

India s—3 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

India s—45 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—14 casks wine, B X Furtado and Brothers.

FROM GENOA.

R Rubattino s—6 tubs cheese, C Boggiano; 4 cases confectionery, A M Soldier; 9 cases cheese, C Colonnello; 3 cases stationery, F F Moonshaw; 2 cases stationery, &c., A Amiroodin.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gisela s—2 cases glassboards, E Kaderbhoy.

FROM VENICE.

Britannia s—12 cases soap, Tyebally Abbarally.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JUNE 20.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Choral. The thanks giving Service. Hymns—53, 323 and 555.
4-15 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon with Te Deum "Ambrosiam." Hymns 163 and 142.
Magnificat and Nuc Dimittis.
Anthem—Let every Soul be subject to the Higher Power's Stainer."
After the blessing—God save the Queen.
The Collections for the Organ Restoration Fund.
Daily Matins at 9-45 a.m. Evensong at 6 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. STEPHENS' CHURCH, BANDORA.

10-45 a.m.—Matins, Holy Communion and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Khalsa—Rev. Hogg.

1-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Jubilee Thanks-giving Service Doxology National Anthem. Psalm—103, 20 and 23. Hymns—125 and 228.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Parade Service—Hymns 165, 166 and 379.
3 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 268, 250 and 546.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

11 a.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker (Colaba Causeway).
6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker (special Jubilee Service).
3-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens)
9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. A. Brown.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Masathi Services.
10-33 a.m. and 4-30 p.m.—Rev. S. Babator.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.
BOWEN CHURCH.
(Apollo Bunder, behind Apollo Hotel.)
10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. I. F. Row.
GRANT ROAD CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
9 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons.
MAZAGON CHURCH.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon.

SEAMEN'S REST NEAR PRINCE'S DOCK.
7-30 p.m.—Service by Rev. F. Wood.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gibbon.
8 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 163, 381 and 320.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer with special Thanks-giving and Sermon.—Hymns 165, 142 and 379.
The Te Deum will be sung after the Sermon.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 264, 53, 167 and 544.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the Young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman—Hymns 5., 146, 39, 541 and 197.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and "Te Deum," Preacher, Rev. Father Hosse.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and "Te Deum" Preacher, Rev. Father Hosse.
Alms for general expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns 379, 339 and 538.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 379, 165 and 165.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASSIS ROAD.
(Opposite Byculla Club.)

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Pastor H. E. Barrell will preach.
4-30 p.m.—Afternoon School.
Seats free, all invited.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

7-45 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer—Hymns 166 and 281.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 165, 298, 30 and 545.
Anthem—'Cry out and shout.' Hiss.

ST. NICHOLAS SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
4-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
WEEK DAYS.
7 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
5-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer.
THURSDAYS.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—R. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Evening Service—Psalm 100, tune 30; Par. 2, tune 150; Hy. God save the Queen. Hy. 347, 2nd tune.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY.—JUNE 17,

10 p.m.,	76·1

FRIDAY—JUNE 18.

6 a.m.,	73·6
10 a.m.,	76·1
2 p.m.,	81·4
4 p.m.,	83·2

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 18.

EXTRA allotments of Indian Council Bills were made in London yesterday, amounting to Rs. 10,000, at 1s. 2 11-16d. on Bombay. Consols were unchanged at 112 7-8; and Paris Exchange on London remained at 25·12 fcs. French Rentes were quoted at 103f ex. Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. higher at £63 3-8, but Indian Sterling Loan continued at 117½. Bar Silver advanced 3-16d. to 27½d. per oz. Exchange on India was unaltered at 1s. 2 7-16d. In New York Bar Silver was ¼ cent higher at 60¼ cents per oz., and demand Exchange on London was unchanged at 4·87 dollars.

The weekly Return of the Bank of England issued yesterday in London showed the Bank's reserve to be 51 per cent. of the liabilities, which is 1 per cent. above what it was in the previous week. The Bank's rate remained at 2 per cent.

There was some advance in spot prices of East Indian Cotton in Liverpool, Broach and Dhollera descriptions being 1-32d. higher, with Bengal and Khandeish 1-16d. Egyptian Fair Brown was quoted at 4¼d., and Midling Americans at 4 1-8d. American Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. The market closed steady, Surats firmer, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 15,000 bales, of which 300 bales were Surats; and the Imports 2,000 bales. The Manchester market closed firm.

For ready Mid.-Uplands the quotation in New York was 7½ cents per lb., August Futures advanced 3 points to 7·25 cents., and December 4 points to 6·85 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

In our local market for Cotton European shippers were to-day quite out of the market, except for Saw Ginned Dharwar which is very scarce. Japan is buying Khandeish descriptions at Rs. 174-9, and Akola Ginned at Rs. 179-80. The Mills are also taking to a fair extent. In New Cotton no transactions are reported, but prices are nominally Rs. 164 for Fully "Good" Bengal, for January delivery; Rs. 263 for "Good" Broach, for March delivery; and Rs. 178 for Bhownugger, for May.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet, and very little is doing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,530 bales.
Wheat	32,207 cwts.
Linseed	695 "
Rapeseed	4,191 "
Poppyseed	1,400 "
Castorseed	2,153 "
Rice	880 "

FREIGHTS.—To-day the Florida (s.) ready loading, was fixed at 9s. per ton with option of Hamburg at 6d. more; and no other transaction of importance is reported.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at 1s. 2 11-16d. for Banks Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of the latter was placed at the quotation, but re-sales coming into the market, rates hardened both for ready and forward delivery, closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 23-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 23-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 3-4d. "
Credits do.	1s. 2 13-16d. "
Francs do.	1·53½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have been steady with downward tendency, 103 5-16 having been quoted at opening for Money, for 3½ per Cents, and 103¼ for Account, from which level a decline took place to 103¼ and 103 3-8 in the two positions, respectively, at which the market remained to the close; for three per Cents 96 was named.

SHARES.—Prices have to-day ruled chiefly in sellers' favour, and there has been an advance of Rs. 25 in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing; of Rs. 15 each in Bombay United, China, City of Bombay, Coorla, and Manockjee Petit; and of Rs. 10 in Hindustan Mills, Bank of Bombay are Rs. 24 higher, at Rs. 1,3974 per share.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 18TH OF JUNE, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the mean temperature 85·9 and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at 4 Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Mean hour per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·403	SE	2	100·6	69·1	65	...	2·41	+1·91
Simla	27·501	E	2	103·3	51·4	58	...	7·07	+0·19
Delhi	29·501	E	6	9·7	79·4	79	...	1·93	+1·97
Agra	29·488	NE	7	99·5	69·2	72	...	0·32	-0·44
Cawnpore	29·473	ENE	5	97·4	76·3	83	0·07	1·55	...
Allahabad	29·433	NE	10	101·6	72·3	19	0·11	0·11	-0·73
Jhansi	29·484	Calm	1	101·0	69·7	75	...	0·60	-1·03
Jacobabad	29·44	ENE	4	114·2	89·0	30	...	...	...
Karachi	29·51	W	11	97·3	82·5	78	...	...	...
Jeypore	29·51	WNW	3	101·1	76·9	34	...	0·23	-0·66
Ajmere	29·497	C	7	102·4	81·3	58	...	0·10	-0·47
Deesa	29·537	WNW	9	103·2	84·0	71	...	0·56	+0·12
Ahmedabad	29·51	WNW	4	97·2	79·1	71	...	1·69	...
Bhuj	29·573	W	19	1·26	81·9	65	...	...	-0·66
Rajkot	29·553	W	17	101·9	80·0	68	...	...	-1·31
Ghadechi	29·566	WNW	9	98·7	75·7	83	0·49	0·83	...
Veraval	29·566	W	11	88·1	80·2	87	...	0·03	...
Neemuch	29·488	SW	12	92·9	84·6	56	...	0·24	-0·94
Indore	29·501	WSW	9	97·7	78·6	68	...	0·49	-3·01
Sangor	29·431	WNW	8	93·8	79·1	74	...	1·29	-0·67
Jubbulpore	29·436	WNW	4	94·5	77·6	85	0·07	2·48	-1·21
Hoshangabad	29·441	Calm	2	103·0	84·1	50	...	0·45	-3·23
Khandwa	29·47	SW	3	97·0	77·0	80	...	0·67	-2·20
Raipur	29·427	SSW	11	87·2	75·6	88	0·24	12·99	+4·44
Nagpur	29·445	Calm

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE JUBILEE PREPARATIONS.

THE INDIAN CAVALRY AT WINDSOR.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Two thousand three hundred mammoth bonfires will be lighted at a fixed hour on Tuesday night on all the heights throughout the Kingdom in honour of the jubilee.

A total force of 44,333 troops will be employed on Tuesday in the procession or along the route.

This number includes 1,115 Indians and Colonials who will be in the procession.

The Indian Princes and Officers will lunch together at the Grosvenor Hotel after the procession is over.

Lord George Hamilton will receive the Indian Cavalry officers at the India Office, this evening, and to-morrow they will proceed to Windsor by Royal Command.

THE BENGAL EARTHQUAKE.

The *Times* says that the renewed demand upon our resources through the earthquake in Bengal entitles the Indian Government and community to the sympathy and assistance of the English people.

THE THAKORE OF GONDAL.

The Thakore of Gondal has arrived in London.

FURTHER ARRIVAL OF COLONIAL FORCES.

JUNE 17.

Detachments of Colonial forces from Ceylon and Mauritius arrived in London to-day.

MR. RANJITSINHJI'S BOOK.

Her Majesty the Queen has accepted the dedication of Mr. Ranjitsinhji's book on cricket.

CAMBRIDGE DEGREES FOR THE COLONIALS.

Honorary degrees at Cambridge have been conferred on Sir Pertab Singh and the Colonial Premiers.

THE COMMONS AND THE JUBILEE.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Balfour moved that the House attend St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Sunday next, to celebrate the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign.

Mr. William Redmond opposed the motion, and said that although England had reaped great benefit from Her Majesty's reign, it was far otherwise in the case of Ireland.

Nobody replied to this, and the motion was carried without a division.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

NEW YORK, JUNE 17.

It is not considered likely that the Senate will pass the Hawaiian Bill this session.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Bombay mails of the 4th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

FURTHER CONCESSIONS TO THE ARMY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

In addition to the concessions to the Army already announced in honour of the Queen's Jubilee, it is notified that, in token of the appreciation in which the services of the Native Army are held by the Queen, the Order of British India will be temporarily increased by 10 First Class and 40 Second Class appointments, to be absorbed hereafter.

Further, one Extra Meritorious Service Medal with Gratuity for Havildars and Dafadars will be granted to each Regiment or Battalion of Native Cavalry and Infantry, to each Body Guard and Native Battery, and to each Native Driver Establishment in the British Mountain Batteries.

Additional Long Service Medals with Gratuity to the extent of two per Regiment and one per Battery are also granted to the Rank-and-File in the Native Army; while the British Corps receive small Money Grants, ranging from Rs. 450 per British Infantry Regiment downwards, for entertainments, sports, or extra rations.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES IN POONA.

POONA, JUNE 18.

Special thanksgiving services will be held in all Churches of Poona and Kirkee on Sunday next. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese has addressed a Circular bearing on the subject to the Clergy; also written a printed Sermon. The Right Reverend Dr. Lindon, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Poona, has also addressed a Circular to the Clergy of his diocese that in all Churches and Chapels a solemn High Mass will be offered, followed by a solemn *Te Deum*.

The Poona Parsees are also offering thanksgiving service at the fire-temple of the Cantonment.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES POSTPONED.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

In consequence of the dangerous condition of many buildings in Calcutta, the special salute of 60 guns which had been ordered for Monday in honour of the Jubilee has been countermanded, as it is feared the vibrations caused by the firing of the guns may bring down many houses and portions of houses which are already tottering.

The Cathedral and Scotch Kirk have both been pronounced unsafe, and will remain closed on Sunday. The special thanksgiving services at the Cathedral have been postponed till further notice.

Letters and telegrams telling the same tale of havoc and destruction continue to pour in from all parts of Bengal and Assam.

THE HYDERABAD FOUR AND A-HALF PER CENT LOAN.

The Nizam of Hyderabad's 4½ per cent. guaranteed loan has been taken up at 98¾ per cent., and upwards.

ANOTHER HYDERABAD OFFICIAL REMOVED.

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 18.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil, Judicial and Miscellaneous Secretary to the Government, and Legal Adviser, was, by order of the Nizam, removed from office on Monday.

Mr. Hormusjee's misfortune has been smouldering for some time. His position allowed him to hold the reins of Government so well in hand as to enable him to drive the administrative coach which way he pleased, and this raised the feeling of bitterness and hatred towards him, which no other official in Hyderabad has experienced since Surver Jung's exodus. He became practically the master of the situation in Hyderabad.

Placards recently posted in Urdu all over the Hyderabad City denounced him and others as enemies to the welfare of the State, and people clamoured for his removal in addresses to the Nizam.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

Revenue and Agriculture—Lieutenant Watts-Jones, Survey of India, reverts to the P. W. D. The services of Captain Leigh, 16th Bombay Infantry, Second Lieutenant Menzies, 8th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant Rocsemale Coog, 3rd Bombay Infantry, are transferred for famine duty in Central India.

Foreign Department.—Lieutenant Cameron, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry, six months' sick leave.

Military Department—Captain Douglas is appointed D. A. Q. M. G., Intelligence Branch, vice Captain McSwiney, vacated. Captain Webster is appointed Recruiting Officer, Hindustan Mahomedan district, vice Captain Ostreham, vacated. Colonel Fitzgerald, General List, Infantry is admitted to Colonel's allowance. Sub-Engineer Goodwin, Military Works, Bombay, receives a step of promotion, vice Grant, retired. Honorary Captain Lawson, F. W. D., Bombay, retires from 1st July next. Major Garrett, Officiating Director of Land Records in Hyderabad, is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Lieutenant Oliver, Midland Railway Volunteers, resigns his Commission. Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel Handley, R.B. and C.I. Railway Volunteers, receives the Volunteer Officers' Decoration. Lieutenant Hume Hawksley, Kemp, Campbell, Tandy, Elliott, King, Ogilvie, Kemp, Campbell, Tandy, Elliott, Captain Cooper, all Royal Engineers in the Military Works Department, each receive a step of permanent promotion.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

FURTHER NEWS FROM ASSAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

Further telegram from the Chief Commissioner of Assam to the Government quotes a reassuring report from Colonel Maxwell, which states that all is going well in Gowhatty. The earthquake was violent in Gowhatty, Barpella, Goalpara, Nowgong, and Mangalore; less violent in Tezpur and Dhubri, and a slight shock in Dibrugarh and Sibsagar.

No news is received from Jorhat and Golaghat, but the damage is believed not to be great except to pucca houses. No damage is done in Brahmaputra Valley, where the people are ploughing away as if nothing had happened to them, and no injury is done to the steamers on the river.

Food-supplies are ample, and largely indented for from Calcutta.

Mr. Cotton adds:—"Communication from Shillong to Gowhatty rapidly opening out, but with the Sylhet side still closed.

Probably the mortality on the Cherra Hills is from 4 to 6,000, but no details are to hand yet."

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Imperial Legislative Council meets on Thursday, 1st July.

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT.

The proposed Draft Notifications appear in the *Gazette of India* modifying the Pilgrim Ships Act in conformity with the Paris Convention. The principal change is the increase of deck accommodation required for each pilgrim from twelve to sixteen square feet. The matter will come up in Council on the 19th July

GOVERNMENT OPIUM REQUIREMENTS.

Government notifies that in the Calendar year 1898 not more than thirty-nine thousand chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale, and not more than three thousand two hundred and fifty chests in each month of monthly sales.

Not more than sixteen hundred and twenty-five chests will be either Benares or Patna opium, and no reduction will be made in these quantities without three months, previous notice.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, JUNE 18.

The services of Lieutenant Crawford, 2nd Bombay Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for temporary employment on the Personal Staff of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in the Urdu Higher Standard:—Captain McWhinnie, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles.

Under instructions from the War Office it is notified that Captain Wingfield, No. 26, Company Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, has been placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health, with effect from 3rd May 1897, and is struck off the strength of that Company accordingly.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have leave of absence:—Middlesex Regiment—Lieutenant Galbraith, four months, private affairs, out of India.

Extension—Staff Corps—Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, for six months, private affairs, granted by the Secretary of State for India. 6th Bombay Cavalry—Lieutenant-Colonel Monteith, for four months, on medical certificate, in India. Royal Artillery—Captain de Butts, No. 5. Bombay Mountain Battery, for four months, on medical certificate. 12th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Schneider, for four months, on medical certificate.

Ordnance Department—Honorary Lieutenant Wickham, for three months, on medical certificate. Sub-Conductor Facey till 2nd January 1898, on medical certificate.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra, from Colombo, arrived here, this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana left here for Aden, at 6 a.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal left here for Aden, at 8 p.m., yesterday.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla left here at 9 a.m., to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Tuesday next.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sugars firmer.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 7-8
3 per cent. Bonbes	102¼ ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	92 3-8
Bar Silver	37½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £36,300,000; Increase, £500,000; Public Deposits, £11,300,000; Increase, £400,000; Other Deposits, £38,900,000; unchanged; Other Securities, £28,200,000; Decrease, 20,000; Notes and Gold, £25,800,000; Increase, £500,000. The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THE MONSOON.

THE monsoon current which has been travelling up the Western Coast has now reached Bombay—at least that is the general belief. It was ushered in on Thursday night with a thunder-storm and heavy rain lasting until nearly daybreak, and since then the rain has been almost continuous. The "burra bursat" has been generally welcomed, and one of its first effects has been to greatly cool the atmosphere, the thermometer indoors having gone down five or six degrees since Thursday night.

WEATHER TELEGRAM.

Friday: Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in the north and west of the Bay and South Bengal and has fallen very slightly in Behar. The changes over the remainder of India are small except in North Punjab, where pressure has given way briskly. The depression in North-East India has filled up slightly and is less clearly defined as a cyclonic storm than it was yesterday, apparently due to the fact that it is recurring to north-west and perhaps the north. The storm has given moderate general rain to Bengal, Behar, and Chotah Nagpur, and showers in eastern and central districts of the North-West Provinces. Benares reports an inch and a-half; Cawnpore one inch; Bahraich, two-thirds of an inch. The monsoon winds on the west coast are not quite strong to-day. Heavy rain has fallen in Malabar and moderate rain in the Konkan. Mangalore reports ten inches, and Cochin and Calicut each six inches. Showers have also fallen in the Deccan and the Central Provinces, but less generally than yesterday. Sambalpur has had two inches and Poona one inch. Fine clear weather with moderately high temperature obtains to-day in Upper India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA,

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Dwarka, Captain J. C. Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, and experienced strong squall from the east off Ziu Head, thence heavy south-west swell and very threatening and thick weather making the port.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	4 63	4 66	5 36	7 61
Friday, June 18th	3 70	1 30	4 38	0 11
Total	8 33	5 93	9 74	7 72
Total fall to June 18th, 1896	13 61	11 21	12 63	11 47
Total fall to June 18th, 1895	7 83	5 90	7 15	7 31

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered		3
Wednesday, June 16	2	42
Total	7	45

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.

	Ghadeehi. In.	Cts.	Dhois. In.	Cts.	Totals in.	Cts.
Previously registered ...	0	4	0	0	0	0
Thursday, June 17	0	38	0	0	0	0
Total	0	42	0	0	0	0

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—You perhaps may not be aware of what the Aryan brother's idea of the cause of the earthquake is; if you are not, it may perhaps interest you to know that the popular impression is that it is the Prince of Darkness, who dwells in the centre of the earth, scratching the ear of him with his hind claw! It is by no means a bad idea, and it certainly felt last Saturday as if even Prince Lucio de Rimanez was finding the weather a bit wintry, and had started kicking the bed-clothes off or beating the punkha-wallah or something! But this has nothing to do with race-horses or racing: I merely mention it in case you might be short of copy! Some time ago the Government of Madras altered the style in which its orders were printed and issued. Instead of the papers being doubled down their length and the dockets and references being printed on the back half of the Order, the papers were issued without being folded, the dockets, &c., being printed on the front page. It was also decided that the papers were to be thus delivered. The result is that we now receive huge brown paper covers, a good deal larger than a sheet of foolscap containing these Orders of Government. Any arrangement more inconvenient to the Post Office and the public, and more viciously wasteful of good brown paper and stamps, it would be difficult to imagine.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, MAY 28.

ON Friday, the 21st, in company with about 2,400 persons—chiefly of like mind with myself—I voted in the Senate House at Cambridge on the question of granting titular degrees to women. I am not going to argue upon that question, which has caused more ink to flow than the Armenian Massacres. Suffice it to say that I voted with the majority. I would only point out here, what I have said before, that the dignified way for women is not to agitate for a shadowy title, which is not a real degree granted by a Body which will not admit them as members, but to obtain a Charter for their own university, and to leave the men alone. One of these writers gave her own side away in the most complete manner possible. It was even pathetic. She said that if women had their own university their degrees would not be considered worth anything. Precisely. Did it not occur to this good lady that if the degrees at a Women's University were considered worthless, it would be a sure and certain proof that women should not desire to take degrees? The remark showed, at least, what the writer thought of her own sex. Now, for my own part, I wholly disagree with her. Considering the achievements in the intellectual world made by women during the last twenty years, and especially their achievements at Cambridge, I am perfectly satisfied that before many years they would entirely justify the creation of their own university, and would make their degrees of equal value with those of Cambridge or of Oxford. If the late agitation should lead to the creation of a Women's University with their existing colleges, the best possible results would follow. At the present moment, of course, the ladies of Cambridge and their friends are too angry to be reasonable. Many of the papers commented on the event as if the undergraduates were the cause of the rejection of the Graces. Why, the undergraduates had no votes. Nor do I think that their opinion—certainly not the clamour they made—had the least weight with the 2,400 members of the Senate who voted.

The professional women of New York are going to have a huge hotel or boarding-house all to themselves. It will accommodate 2,000 of them, each resident having a bedroom and the fractional use of a sitting room. That is to say, there is to be a sitting-room for every six bedrooms, and every resident will have the right to reserve the sitting-room for herself and her friends for one evening every week. Of course there will be the ordinary breakfast and dining arrangements in the hotel. One is curious to know how the New York girls will like this life among themselves and separated from the society of Man. Of course in the case of girls from the country, and with no friends in the city, we may understand that at first such a life might offer advantages in the way of society and making friends very much superior to any that could be obtained at the ordinary boarding-house. At the same time, to be one of two thousand does not seem very promising in the way of making friends; perhaps the six bedrooms might suffice; in this country there would most certainly be formed little cliques and sets of people with shades of social difference; there would be "smart" circles and "quiet" circles; girls of high standards and girls of low tone. I hardly think that such a huge hotel entirely occupied by professional ladies would succeed. Society based on separation of sex is always a depressed kind of association. On the other hand, a smaller establishment, to accommodate 200 or 300, without rules and regulations, and with private rooms to be hired for a term or an evening, with perfect freedom as to the presence of the other sex, the ladies to be all professional, might, one would think, succeed admirably. Essentials, however, must be perfect freedom as to coming or going; freedom as to the choice and cost of meals; self-government as to admitting new members; a complete club life; and a re-sonable amount of comfort and efficiency in the service.

The old laws for debt, and that famous institution (once considered the bulwark of our liberties) known as the Debtors' Prison, had, though this is not generally known, their more amiable uses. Nothing has ever made me regret the abolishing the Fleet so much as the following story, with which I have only recently become acquainted. It happened about the year 1780. In Clerkenwell there lived a lady who had been blind for many years; she had attained the age of forty; she was respectable both for her age and her virtues. Yet, as fate ordered things for her, she remained single; she possessed a fortune of a thousand pounds, at that time and in that suburb considered a very large some of money. Next door to her house there lived a shoemaker, who had an apprentice. The blind lady, sitting in her own room, heard the hammer of the apprentice going all day long. In the summer she sat at the open door, and it was like the ticking of the clock for regularity; in the winter, through the party wall, that hammering was like distant music—far off bells. The lady conceived a highly favourable opinion, by reason of the continuous hammering, of that he young man's steadiness and industry. Weather she made his personal acquaintance while he was still in his articles I know not. But as soon as his term came to an end she sent for him; she commended him; she gave him a new suit of clothes, a silver watch, and she advanced him two guineas; for all of which he was deeply grateful. A few days afterwards he called upon her; he thanked her warmly; he said that he was encouraged to settle in the shoemaking line, among his friends in Leicestershire; and he hoped to repay the money she had so kindly lent him. The next day, however before he was able to start for Leicestershire, he was arrested at the suit of his benefactress, and carried off to a spunging house. Here after giving him a day or two for reflection, the lady visited him, and gave him the choice, either to pay back the money immediately—it had now doubled, with lawyers' fees and prison dues—or to go to prison, where he would infallibly remain for the whole of his natural life, or—oh happy choice!—to marry her. He chose the third. He was kept in the spunging house, however, until everything was ready. He was then escorted to the church by the officer who served the writ—the Catchpole, they used to call him. This officer also gave away the bride. Here the history stops. Let us hope that the marriage proved happy.

Freshwater Bay revisited after—how many years? Let us be algebraical; call the interval one of x years. In my recollect tion the Bay was a beautiful little circular dip of the cliff, which rose up to right and left; a wild beach of shingle, which the waves dragged up and down in ceaseless torment and ceaseless roar of rage; the re was a perforated rock; a second rock without a perfo ration; and a cave. And there was solitude. It was in late autumn when I was there. No one was in the quiet hotel; there were no lodging-houses or villas; we had rooms in a farmhouse; it was possible at any time to realise without opening the window that the farmer kept pigs; there were passages in *Maud* which referred to the Bay; and the people pointed out the "Queen's Post" as we strode along the road or on the billside. Once I saw him, but this may be a dream. I saw him, and I had *Maud* in my pocket, and I gazed after him wondering what he would say if I ran after him and kissed his hand. I wish I had. But perhaps this is a dream. Now—oh! now—from Freshwater village to Freshwater Bay is a long line of villas and lodging houses: the hotel by the shore looks twice as big. There are boats to let on the shore; and alas! alas! they have built a horrid circular sea wall, a Margate-like promenade, all round the Bay. The perforated rock is there still; and the cave; and the cliff; but they have got bathing machines—a row of bathing machines—like a cab stand—waiting in a field to be set down upon the shingle. And I could not find my farmh ouse; and the sense usually employed for the purpose failed to discover the pigs.

To get to Freshwater I had to pass by Yarmouth. Now, this is a very engaging little town of two or three streets. It has a quay and a pier; it has a castle, which is in good preservation, and a church, which is not. It has an extremely ancient inn, whose front has been modernised; it is so old that Charles I. once slept in one of its rooms. Yarmouth looks across the narrowest part of the Solent. Hurst Castle, with its long neck of shingle, takes up half the passage; but all day long the ships are passing to and fro through the narrow way in front of which the terrible Needles stick up. I was accosted by an aged mariner carrying a telescope. "I see you like what they call Antiquities," he began, in front of the castle. "Let me take you to my daughter." I was going to explain that, although myself an Antiquity, I was not especially attracted by Antiquity in the other sex. But he did not allow me to speak. "She keeps a Tea and a Restoring House," he explained. The ice thus broken, he told me a good deal; as that he and the sexton were friends; and that, as soon as he had got his victims safely into the Tea Room of the Antiquity, he sought the sexton, who then came and dragged them out to see the church. It appeared that the church is closed to strangers on account of the sondnct of the Sunday Trippers, though it did not appear how that affects the church on week days. "They come," said my friend, "in the morning while the people are in church; they sit on the kerb and they eat their consutinas; they do no good to the restoring business because they carry their own nosebags. Such," added the old man, "are not ways for a respectable seaport like Yarmouth." I was pleased to find that they are just adding a red brick annexe of some kind to the church. The brick beautifully contrasts with the venerable stone; it carries one back at least a century and a half in ecclesiastical architecture; and it makes one think of Whitby.

I am always harping on one point. I am quite aware of this defect in its general truth. The reason, however, is, I believe, a very sound one. I wish to enforce, and to drive home, the conviction of the necessity of the proposed Bureau for women's work. Here are two or three fresh cases which show how much a Bureau, which will not only publish the requirements of the labour market, but will also defend its members, is required.

1. A.B. was engaged as assistant in a certain girls' school. On the first day the head mistress made up her mind that A.B. would not suit. She therefore ordered her to pack up and go on the spot. A.B. refused to go; she went out and sought legal advice. Acting on this advice she departed, and simply brought an action for damages. She won, of course, and the schoolmistress had to pay for her freak; but some of the law expenses had to come out of her damages. Now the Bureau would have fought that case for her at no expense to herself. Or, if the Bureau had been in existence, the case most probably would not have occurred.

2. Here are two advertisements: "Offered a home to a lady" in return for cooking and dress making!" There is a serene depth of unconscious, placid, transparent impudence about this advertisement which would be comic were it not tragic. Cooking *and* dressmaking! Why a fairly good general cook can command her twenty guineas a year *with* the home—and what a dressmaker can command I know not. And the gentlewoman is invited to give both in return for board and lodging. The other advertisement offered a lady, "gentlewoman by birth and education indispensable," a place as general servant with £12 a year and treatment as a friend. Wonderful! With the Bureau in working order such advertisements as these would rapidly cease.

3. Another school grievance. A correspondent informs me that in certain schools the staff is constantly being changed, in order to get younger and less-paid teachers. I should like to know if the charge is true. She also tells me that many head-mistresses do not wish to keep a teacher on for more than five years, and that they seldom engage one who is over thirty. Is this true? If it is, then the sooner it is made known and public the better. For, then, either the most monstrous injustice is committed—one which the Bureau would speedily expose—or the profession of Education is one which can only be followed between the ages of twenty-two and thirty.

If readers who know anything about cases of a similar kind will be so good as to communicate their experiences to me, not hearsay, but direct experience and actual facts, they may be instrumental in throwing light upon dark places. All we want is light, and then, as the Russian student said, more light, and yet more light.

The most delightful task of a literary person should be to call attention to the work of other literary persons. In the calling or profession of literature jealousy should be unknown; depreciation of other's work should be a crime for which there can be no punishment because it is impossible. Recognition ready and sympathetic should be natural and instinctive in this profession above all others. For this reason, especially, "The success of one man cannot hurt another." Literature is not like medicine. The success of one doctor in a town injures all the other doctors in that town. In Literature one does not appeal to any town, not even to London town, but to the great reading public of one hundred millions. Now, however great may be one man's success, he can hardly write more than one book a year, which would take people, say, three days to read and digest. What are they to do during the 362 days which remain? They will read the other man. Wherefore, my young friend—am I worthy to say, my Brother?—in Letters, when you come across good work, cry it up—praise it—announce it—recognise it—to the fullest. By so doing you will at least do something towards raising the literary standard of the world. In addition, you will "be doing as you would be done by"—the most laudable form of logrolling.

All this is a Preface to a recognition of my own. There is a young gentleman who has just modestly put himself forward with a book of short stories. These stories are truly admirable. They are not only admirable for the truth and fidelity with which a whole picture is produced by half a dozen strokes, but they are delightful for the unexpected laughter which bubbles over in every page. I do not know this young gentleman personally, but I seem to be shaking hands with him and thanking him for a book which gave me two evenings of joyful unalloyed. "Go on, sir," I would say, "in that line of yours. It is all specially your own. Give us more." The writer is Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The name of the book is "Many Cargoes." The publishers are Messrs. Laurence and Bullen. And the subject is that part of the mercantile marine which requires the sailing schooner, or the small coasting steamer, or the billy-boy, with the skipper and the mate, the cabin-boy and the cook.

A pleasing illustration of the love for this country entertained by a certain class in New York comes from that City. A well-known music-hall singer, we are just gone over to try his luck in America, was going through his performance, and seemed to be getting on very well, when he, unfortunately, spoke of "Dear old England." It seems a harmless thing enough for an Englishman to say or to think. Perhaps it was not quite the best place to say it in, but the singer did not consider the place or the dangers of the observation. "Dear old England!" he said or sang. Now, if an American were to sing a song in a music-hall in this country in which the words "Dear old United States" were to occur, what would happen? Just nothing at all. We should think it quite right and proper that he should sing the words of the song; we should take no notice at all; we should not care a rap; certainly, we should not think it necessary to express any kind of resentment at his words. I speak not only of the better class, but of the rougher lot which frequent our lower kind of music-hall. In New York they act differently. You must alter your words if they happen to speak in kindliness of England. The audience rose as one man and roared at him. "Kill him!" "Lynch him!" they cried. Some of them valiantly made a rush upon the stage. The singer retired hastily, and the manager came on and apologised. The "union of hearts" is not so near, apparently, as some of us have been fondly imagining and hoping. Perhaps a music-hall audience of New York does not represent the general lie of American feeling. Perhaps, however, it does.

SYSTEMATIC BURGLARIES BY SADHUS.

THE LOOT FOUND IN A TEMPLE.

FOR some months past systematic burglaries, thefts, robberies, and other offences have been committed in the Mahim Woods, Dharavi, Matoonga and other parts of the northern district of Bombay.

Though extra police guards have been posted and a body of sowars have been patrolling the districts, complaints continued pouring in from the residents, and the offenders could not be traced for some time. The Bombay police have eventually succeeded in capturing a gang of sadhus (ascetics) who are supposed to be concerned with these burglaries, and some property, consisting of gold and silver ornments, has been found in their possession. It appears that a Hindu broker, of Motee Bazaar, gave information to the Bombay police that the "sadhus" residing in the Marooteo Temple at Parel wanted to dispose of some gold and silver ornaments. Acting upon this information Superintendents Briscoe and Hack, accompanied by Inspector Roshanali and the informant, proceeded to the temple. The police offic ers remained concealed outside the temple, while the informant went within and asked for the ornaments, representing that he wanted to purchase them. The sadhus produced the ornaments, and the informant, while counting the money, ma de a signal, upon which the police officers rushed in and succeeded in arresting seven persons and sei zing the ornaments. Three persons, who are supposed to be the leaders of the gang, managed to escape. Their e are two women of the same class who are supposed to be concerned with the gang and are under the surveillance of the police. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Briscoe charged the whole gang before Mr. W. R. Hamilton with burglaries and thefts. At the re quest of the police, the magistrate remanded the case.

UMBRELLAS IN INDIA.

It has been said that one of the indexes to the prosperity of the people at large is the extent to which they purchase articles of luxury, and thus attention has now and again been directed to the steady increase in the import of umbrellas as shewing that the people generally are becoming more prosperous. The following are the figures for Calcutta for the last fourteen years:—

Year ended 31st of March.	Number.
1884	1,690,220
1885	2,183,199
1886	951,123
1887	1,787,889
1888	2,034,176
1889	2,021,745
1890	1,787,889
1891	1,571,418
1892	2,281,418
1893	2,526,149
1894	2,914,021
1895	1,805,302
1896	1,771,576
1897	1,152,910

It will be observed that the last three years shew a heavy decline, and this would seem to show a waning prosperity, but the Collector of Customs states that the trade in imported umbrellas is suffering from the competition of local manufactures. Large quantities of umbrella cloth are now imported, and also the requisite fittings, and the local article can be put together and sold about 30 per cent. cheaper than the imported article. This is due in great measure to the bamboos which were formerly obtained from Sikkim being now imported from the nearer districts of Sylhet and Chittagong. The satisfactory feature in this case is that the imports are practically all from the United Kingdom, Germany does not appear as yet to have got her paw upon the umbrella trade. At the same time, seeing that the umbrellas imported last year, and which numbered 1,152,910, were only valued at Rs. 9,70,891, it cannot be said that an umbrella is an expensive luxury.—*Capital.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 28.

THE marked revival in the exports of silver from this country to India during the current year although it is one of famine is shown in Messrs. Pixley and Abell's circular for the week ending May 20. The total value sent to India, China, and the Straits Settlements from the beginning of the year up to the date mentioned is £2,158,355, showing a decrease of nearly £400,000 as against the corresponding period last year, the shipments to China having amounted to only £44,512 as against £442,000 for the corresponding period last year, and the shipments to the Straits to only £58,993, as against £399,032. The shipments to India, on the other hand, have amounted to £2,055,350, so far this year, as against £1,713,293 for the corresponding period last year. The amount for this year so far is equivalent to almost 75 per cent. of the amount for the whole of 1895, the minimum year since the closing of the Indian Mints, and to about 42 per cent. of the total for the whole of last year. It would be interesting to know what proportion is being coined into British dollars in the Bombay Mint and re-exported to the Further East in that form. The falling off in the shipments to the Straits and China from this country in recent years is much more marked than the falling off to India since the closing of the mints there. Indeed, should the shipments to India be maintained this year on this scale recorded since the beginning of the year, the total for 1897 will approximately equal in value the average for the seven years 1887 to 1893 inclusive; and it must be remembered that the sterling price of silver was much higher during that period than it has been this year, and that therefore the value this year represents a proportionately larger quantity of the metal.

While India is taking in large quantities of silver, Peru, like Japan, is seeking to rid herself of a silver currency. The following is the text of the decree issued by the Peruvian Government last month suspending the coinage of silver in Peru from the 10th inst.:—"Whereas, the fluctuation of exchange, arising in the constant depression of the silver metal, demands that the national executive power take such measures as may be necessary to facilities:—Decree:—No. 1.—To suspend the coinage of national silver money. The mint will, therefore, not receive bullion for that object. 2.—Silver soles converted into an article of commerce by the fact of their being exported from the country cannot return except as merchandise. 3.—Consequently the importation after the 10th of May next will be delivered to the mint. This article and the preceding one also refer to foreign silver coin. 4.—To render the foregoing article effective the importation can take place only at the port of Callao, it being compulsory to make the respective manifest at the Custom House to be transmitted by the Custom House administrators to the mint, there to be melted into bars at the cost of the importer, then returned to him in this form. 5.—In the interior prohibition will not include the silver soles which travellers bring with them for their personal expenses, and which must not exceed of fifty soles. 6.—The national silver money which is removed from one port to another of the Republic will be conveyed with a Custom House permit stating it has not been imported, only shipped by the Custom House authorisation.

To the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce belongs the credit, I believe, of being the first to send out a little contingent of commercial experts to ascertain the real requirements of the Far East in textiles. This enterprise necessarily involved considerable expense, but the money appears certain to come back with large and enduring profit to Lancashire manufacturers. There has just come to hand at Blackburn a sample assortment of textile goods and yarns actually in use in China—the very articles bought and sold in the local markets. Here, then are authentic patterns of the sort of goods most in request, and as prices are attached, our manufacturers can easily determine whether an opening presents itself for undersselling native producers. That question is now under inquiry at Blackburn; at present, the general opinion seems to be that, quality for quality, Lancashire could offer the same goods at slightly lower prices, and still make fair profit. Valuable as is the information supplied by consular reports, they cannot possibly give instruction in design, texture, and colour of local details. The British manufacturer has therefore largely to guess the sort of article likely to meet with ready sale, and sometimes he guesses wrong. But with the very patterns and prices before him, there should be no such possibility; all he has to ask himself is, "Can I produce similar goods, and if so, at what prices?" In case of inability to comply with either condition, he would waste no more thought on that particular market, but seek openings elsewhere.

How great has been the recovery in values of Stock Exchange securities since the position of affairs in south-east Europe and the Transvaal became more assured is readily seen from the usual monthly statistics furnished by the "Bankers' Magazine." The aggregate value of the 325 representative securities dealt with on May 21, as compared with April showed an increase of close upon 64 millions sterling. "In view of the termination of the war between Greece and Turkey these influences have had full sway during the latter part of the past month, with the result that prices of securities have bounded upwards to a remarkable extent, the figures noted below being the highest attained since August of last year, when the 'boom' was checked by the commencement of the American drain of gold." "While it would be unwise," says the "Bankers' Magazine," to reckon in any way upon the maintenance of such a rate of improvement as has occurred during the past month, it may be noted that, if during June a similar gain should be established, the general range of values then reached would, so far as our tables of Stock Exchange values serve, stand at quite the record figures ever attained—a circumstance peculiarly appropriate to the celebration of a record reign.

The arrangements which are going on in Greece for obtaining fresh monetary accommodation by the Government appear to be in connexion with the law, which has been in force for some time, by which the Government was empowered to issue Treasury Bonds for war purposes. The amount spoken of is 16 to 20 million drachmas. This, however, we should imagine, will not carry the Government very far, and sooner or later a borrowing operation on a much larger scale will have to be attempted. The Athens correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* puts forward a suggestion with regard to the payment of any indemnity that may be ultimately decided on which is certainly worth consideration. This authority says the only sum conceivably available for an indemnity is one million and a-half drachmas, which before the war broke out was relied upon by the Government for the purpose of giving better terms to foreign creditors. "If now, on the strength of this annual million and a-half drachmas, Greece could contract a loan for a corresponding capital sum, and if this loan were guaranteed by the Powers, whereby the rate of interest would be about 2½ per cent., the indemnity might be fixed at that amount. This arrangement would obviate all need of obnoxious foreign financial control, inasmuch as the guaranteeing Powers would possess means of compelling Greece, if necessary, to fulfil her obligations." If guaranteed by the Powers, it would, of course, be quite satisfactory so far as the new borrowing is concerned; but what will the existing bondholders have to say to it? They will be as much out in the cold as ever, though, of course, it is to their interest that Greece, should obtain money on as easy terms as possible.

The settlement on the Stock Exchange has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion without the declaration of any defaults, which is matter for congratulation considering the increased speculation for the rise, more particularly in the "Kaffir" market. With regard to the prospects for the new account, which has just commenced, it is not probable that any important developments will be witnessed, bearing in mind the fact that Monday week will be Whit-Monday, and that a petition is being extensively signed asking that the "House" may be closed on Saturday, so that operators may go away from the Friday until the following Tuesday. It is not likely therefore that there will be any great increase of activity, though, and it is fully expected, that the favourable tendency of prices will continue. The Money market is almost certain to remain very easy. No fresh important trouble is looked for in connection with affairs in South-East Europe, while a hopeful spirit is abroad with respect to affairs in the Transvaal.

During the past eighteen months or so the exports of American cycles have increased at a rate that threatens injury to the British industry in the near future. American Treasury figures just to hand show that the value of the machines and parts thereof shipped from the United States during the nine months ended March of the fiscal year 1896-7 (which ends on June 30) was 4,165,680 dols. For the same nine months of 1895-6 the value was no more than 977,214 dols., and for the whole of that twelve months 1,808,012 dols., showing that the exports for the last quarter were nearly equal to those of the previous three quarters. We do not suppose this phenomenon will be repeated this year, but the figures for 1895-6 have been more than doubled this year with the last three months to spare. For the six months ended December last, the total was 2,130,000 dols., and 4,165,680 dols., being the aggregate

ful articles. [illegible] Harcourt is the first and most interesting. May number. "Combined Tactics of Fleets and Armies" is the first of a series of papers intended to explain the "[illegible]" of war to the lay mind of anxious to reconcile the mysterious manœuvres of our defensive forces. "The Real Sheridan" is a rough critique, by Percy FitzGerald, on a recently published life of that remarkable man. The writer promises another paper on the same subject. There is rather a heavy discussion in the form of a Symposium of different authors with regard to the advisability of re-establishing a school for fiction. The average lay mind is inclined to think that quite enough fiction, good and bad, floods the world in a spontaneous way, without any special training. If the process of that form of literary production were capable of being taught universally, one shudders to think how many more novels would get written and how intolerably formal the mould would necessarily be in which the stories were cast. The magazine is well got up, in antique type, in a sober green cover.

THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE for JUNE gives a good hundred and forty pages of very readable matter. A description of Lyme, the home of the Leighs in Cheshire, with no less than eleven excellent illustrations, by R. Newton, the writer of the paper, is pleasant reading for those that love old historical houses. "A Love Story," of the desperate Australian type, is lively reading. A paper on Kaffir Music, with many specimens, gives quite a favourable idea of the simpler sort of tunes indulged in by those tribes, and is ample evidence of the interest taken in the subject by the joint authors of the essay. A page or two in praise of Golf are timely. "The Story of 1812" is ended, in which Colonel Hutchinson pays high tribute to Napoleon's genius while he deplores his course in the disastrous retreat from Moscow. The story of "St. Ives" is continued. Two or three interesting short stories and sketches fill up the contents of this number; especially amusing is "A Secret." As usual the illustrations are more numerous than the public have any right to expect at the price of one shilling.

THE CENTURY for JUNE opens with an interesting paper on Queen Victoria's "Coronation Roll," with portraits of the Queen at different periods in her long life, beginning with a dainty portrait at four years old, and ending with a picture by a Venetian artist, Mr. Bell-Smith, taken in 1895, which has never appeared in print before. The work of the sculptor, St. Gaudens, with numerous illustrations of his in the chief in the United States, is exhaustively treated by three writers. "Campaigning with Grant" is not yet finished, nor is "The Days of Jeanne D'Arc," or "Hugh Wynne." There are papers on "Heroes of Peace," a description of life on the lonely Martinique Rock, "How Food is Used in the Body," a record of experiments with men in a respiration apparatus, "Home Life Among the Indians," "A Great Modern Observatory," an account of Harvard's important astronomical work. Perhaps the the most interesting article is that telling how the riddle of the nail-holes in the architrave of the east front of the Parthenon at Athens was unravelled by a young American classical student early in 1896.

MAJUBA HILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A noticeable letter has appeared in the *Cape Times* of the 21st of April which I enclose as it ought to prove interesting to your military readers. It explains that the Prime Minister of England and, Mr. Gladstone, insisted on Sir George P. Colley arranging a truce for the purpose of discussing a basis of peace with the recognised belligerent Boers, and an armistice was agreed upon. We read a great deal of the racial hatred existing between the English and Dutch Boers in the Cape Colony, but I imagine few people understand the position of the parties very clearly. The Cape Colony is occupied in the western and midland districts by the Dutch, but the easterndistricts, which include Port Elizabeth, Graham's Town, and portions of the Kaffraire, are colonized by the descendants of the English settlers who were located in the colony in 1820. At that time Lord Glenelg, the then Colonial Secretary, obtained a grant of £260,000 from the English Government for the purpose of promoting emigration to the scarcely occupied eastern districts of the Cape Colony, and Lord Glenelg expended £50,000 and sent out between four and five thousand English emigrants. The balance of the grant unfortunately lapsed. The English settlers underwent many difficulties and hardships in a country where the rainfall is uncertain, worked and prospered by the side of the Dutch very amicably. The defeat of the British debâcle at Majuba Hill, caused bitter ill-feeling. Afterwards at Majuba Hill, caused bitter ill-feeling. Of course, the descendants of the English settlers consider themselves vastly superior and more civilized than their Dutch neighbours, whom they look upon with contempt, but the taunts engendered by the Majuba Hill defeat aroused violent feelings of animosity, and will never be allayed until the defeat is avenged by a victory over the Boers in the locality of Majuba. Sir George Colley left his colonial contingent behind at Newcastle, and was without arms and sharp shooters when he marched up the Majuba mountain. Sir Charles Warren (who it appears misunderstood and acted very differently, for the Transvaal Boers were going to fight, and declared the country of Bechuanaland of right belonged to them. Sir Charles Warren, however, taking the precaution of organising a strong contingent of the colonial youths, and marched up to Bechuanaland along the Transvaal border in the expectation that the Boers would oppose him, but the Boers knew when to withstand a defeat, and not drought the Boers knew when to withstand a defeat, and not drought the Boers town came up to the white signal and accepted Major Frere's surrender. Everything appeared settled at the death of General Colley, and treated the wounded and prisoners well. Unfortunately a large body of our troops took quite at heart the death of General Colley's death, and flew over the precipitous sides of the mountain, and the Boers below, who owing to the rain for hours did not know what had taken place, upon seeing troops coming down upon them fired upon them and thus swelling to a large extent our loss in killed and wounded. The Boers lost only one man killed (Malcolm), although was quite natural, but could not be interpreted in England at the time.—I am, &c.,

LIS, Long-street. M. DORAN.

THE FAMINE OUTLOOK IN MADRAS.

THE grand total on famine relief in this Presidency rose from 444,734 to 483,574 last week or by nearly 39,000. Of this total 322,242 are on famine works; 8,874 on test works; 26,199 are on weavers relief; 27,000 are being fed in kitchens and 77,000 are being relieved in their villages. It is to be noted that the figures quoted from these districts are incomplete and the total must therefore be higher. There has been a slight decrease of the numbers on relief works in Kurnool, Bellary, Ananta-pur, Gadhina and Vizagapatam, and it may be hoped that this small amount of rain that has fallen has been sufficient to admit of cultivation being begun in places. Prices have risen smartly in Vizagapatam and Bellary, slightly in Anantapur and Godavery. The Collector of Vizagapatam telegraphs "position critical," and he puts the rise in prices down to "short supply in markets and large demand and probably to anxiety about the monsoon." It is satisfactory to note that pasture is reported to be springing up in many districts, still the cattle are in a very bad way in parts, especially in Anantapur and Cuddapah. In Kadiri and Tandupur they are reported to be dying from starvation. We notice that good work is being done under the Loans Acts, the amount disbursed since the commencement of the season being Rs. 9,61,015. During this week and next week the eyes of everybody in the affected districts will be anxiously turned to the heavens. Should the monsoon rains fail in copious showers the gravity of the distress will be greatly lightened and though the relief works will have to remain open for a couple of months longer and there will be very many and inquiring mouths, the general prospect will be much brighter.—*Madras Mail*.

THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

WARD.		Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	2
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	0	0	12
	Chakla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	0	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
	Market	0	0	
C	Dhobi Talao	0	0	16
	Panaswadi	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Khumbarwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	7
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chanpati	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	16
	Tadwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamathipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	2
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	4
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	Non-Resdt. & Unknown	0	0	4
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road	0	1	1
	Total	1	1	65

Total to date...12,590 10,659

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land were as follows :—Arrivals by sea 337, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,075, making a total of 3,412 persons. Departures by sea 1,033, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,697, making a total of 3,730 persons.

The following statement, showing the number of passengers carried by rail and sea in and out of Bombay City during May 1897 and for the corresponding month of 1896, is circulated for the information of members of the Chamber :—

	Inward to Bombay, May 1896.	Outward from Bombay, May 1896.	Excess, Inward.	Excess, Outward.
B. I. S. N. Company	2,715	2,359	220	736
Shepherd and Co	69,014	20,129	48,555	.....
G. I. P. Ry	53,097	76,359	.....	21,307
B. B. and C. I. Ry	51,813	32,617	19,195	.....
Do. Season Tickets	91,086	98,996	.....	7,910
	...	2,426	.....	2,426
			19,416	14,644

	Inward to Bombay, May 1897.	Outward from Bombay, May 1897.	Excess, Inward.	Excess, Outward.
B. I. S. N. Company	2,475	2,535	230	.....
Shepherd and Co	69,997	64,253	.....	4,306
G. I. P. Ry	54,813	32,617	19,195	.....
B. B. and C. I. Ry	91,086	98,996	.....	7,910
Do. Season Tickets	...	2,426	.....	2,426
			19,425	14,677

Note—
Net Excess Inward Traffic in May 1897 11,215
Less—Excess Inward Traffic in May 1896 4,772
Total Excess Inward in 1897 as against 1896 6,443
Add—H H and C I Influx in May 1897— 6,003
Children 12,446
G I P Outward Traffic in May 1897— 23,417
For Children 12,446
Less—Inward Traffic as shown above 10,971
Exodus 10,971

SUMMARY.

Total Exodus in Nov. and Dec. 1896 and in Jan., Feb., March and April 1897, as per statement published on 31st May 1897 2,89,135
Add—Total outward traffic in May 1897 10,971
Net Exodus on 31st May 1897 2,70,106

Note.—The number of passengers carried by native boats during May 1897 was 9,281 (in statures), while the total arrivals in the same month were 11,315. The traffic by land in the same period was as follows :—Inward 73,981; Outward 31,213.

NEW OFFICES IN MANDVI.

The present chowkey of the Sub-Mandvie and Chuckla offices having become damp with rain water leaking in from many places, Mr. Khimjee Heerjee Kayani, the special constable of Mandvie, has given a good and commodious place, free of rent, for the Sub-Mandvie and Chuckla offices. The offices will be removed there to-day. There was a large quantity of cholera, at the Central Mandvie office, which caused much heat and uneasiness to anyone sitting inside the office. But Mr. Khimjee Heerjee Kayani has given a place, free of rent, to the Plague Committee, where the inhabitants is already cleared.

THE PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

The hospital return from June 1st to 15th:—Admissions 2, two being non-plague cases. Discharged and cured 3, and under treatment 6.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m., 17th June, 1897, to 6 a.m., 18th June:—Died, 4 discharged cured, and 11 were under treatment.

LOWER DAMAUN.

Dr. Virgilio Pearas, who was specially sent here from Goa on plague duty, left Damaun on Tuesday to join his permanent appointment. Dr. Pereira, the Health Officer, is alone left the guardian of the health of the city, which, the authorities, contrary to the alarming reports of the occasional correspondent of your morning contemporary, whose communications seem with admiration of quarantine arrangements a thing of the past, is under its permanent, honest, believe, has passed the danger of the plague. To strengthen this belief, the large number of patients treated by Shet Sorabji, and also on his account by Mr. Jehangir Framarden, has now dwindled into units, and a few days more will make the Shet entirely free of the plague relief work. But there is also a second danger which the city has to pass through, and which must be jointly faced, and it is having people who have come out scathed from the epidemic from perishing for want of food. Until the rigor of the cordon was relaxed a few days ago, the importation of grain into the city was impracticable, and now that the prices have gone high and there are still difficulties in the way of grain passing through the cordon, and the heavy expenses incidental thereto, no trader can afford to sell rain under famine prices. An eye-witness who was watched the crowds of people gathering from morning until late at night to purchase grain at moderate prices from the shop of a modest and most hardworking philanthropist, Mr. Raghunath Moorar, can alone realise the extent of the need of the people and the immediate want of stock in the city and the calamity that is likely to befall the people if the uncertain resources of the philanthropic gentleman failed, the moderate-price shop closed, and the unfortunate creatures thrown on the mercy of the golas, who like vultures are patiently waiting for their prey. That this shop which now daily supplies grain to the whole of the city, though supported to some extent by a few benevolent persons of the city, is a mere stop-gap is no secret, as owing to the deplorable want of the affluent state of the adventurous philanthropist and adequate support, it is on the verge of being closed, and when it is so closed, the distress of famine boldly denied by your morning contemporary's correspondents, on apparently highly incorrect information, will appear in a form more alarming than his present vision of the plague in Lower Damaun.

There were again five deaths yesterday, three at Kharewady and two in Damaun. Of the first three, which were from plague, two were Mahomedans and the third a Toul; the latter two died of lingering sickness.

The conservator and his wife, according to information received from their medical attendant are doing better, while the Administrator has recovered from his illness and is able to perform his executive duties. During Wednesday only a Mahomedan female of Kharewady, who was attacked with plague more than a month ago and had recovered, succumbed to extreme weakness. After a shower at 4 p.m., which commenced to drizzle at 8 p.m., and before 10 p.m., when rain ceased the rain-gauge at Shet Sorabji's residence registered, rain to the extent of 20 cents and that at the garden 1 inch and 31 cents. There was distant lightning and peals of thunder.

JANJIRA.

During the two weeks ending with the 14th instant there have been only 6 attacks and 3 deaths. This shows clearly that the disease has almost disappeared. Owing to the monsoon, segregation of patients in sheds having been found impossible, and hence a plague hospital has been opened, as also a segregation camp for the healthy inmates of the houses. I hear that a doctor having experience of the plague at Bombay is coming down to take charge of the hospital. During the last week the Political Agent, Mr. Gray, and Dr. Collins paid a visit to the town and saw the plague hospital, the segregation camp and other measures taken for stamping out the disease. They have made some suggestions for improving the methods of working which are being carried out. Among other things, the services of a qualified inspector for disinfecting purposes have been engaged, and he has begun the work of flushing, lime-washing the houses, etc. Though the monsoon has broken with strong lightning, thunder showers, and a south-westerly wind, it has still caused no change in the state of affairs.

THE ARABION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and whose with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

SANITATION IN CUTCH MANDVIE.

REFORM URGENTLY NEEDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mandvie is the biggest city of Cutch—it pays about half the revenue of H. H. the Rao's State. It is a very important seaport, from it all goods are distributed to other parts of Cutch, and therefore it is of vital importance to the State that Mandvie should be properly controlled and share in the modern sanitary arrangements. At present it is a century behind other parts of India, and sanitation certainly is in a very primitive stage. It should also have a much stronger municipal and police force, and there is a great necessity for good and competent engineers, doctors, and sort health officers. At present everything is in a very crude state.

The present staff of the Municipality consists of :—60 sweepers, one jemadar, one secretary, and one clerk to the secretary. With so limited a staff is it surprising that there should be such bitter complaints of the filthy state of conveniences. From personal knowledge I can certainly must say, apart from the antiquated and highly injurious system, the cesspool, which is yet in vogue here!—the degree of cleanliness is anything but conducive to public health. We would here suggest that each and every house in the city should have a convenience and that the Municipality ought to insist on them being used, and of course these must be cleaned twice daily, flushed, etc. It is said that the Buniahs and Bhattias in particular object to a Sweeper entering their house (in preference use the open streets and lanes), but according to the Hindu religion it is not forbidden. Therefore if they be fastidious enough as to refuse to use the convenience in their own homes, they ought to be made to pay well for it. Say a tax of Rs. 10 per head per annum in the household should be levied by the Municipality for the daily use of the public latrines. We are quite sure that rather than parting with their Rupees both the Buniahs and Bhattias would soon concede and fall in with the Municipal regulations. A few public conveniences would be needed only for cases of emergency, and these of course should be built on the present system and kept scrupulously clean. The income of the Municipality is very poor, as there is no system of taxation in force, and the chairman has no real power. Everything has to be sanctioned by the Dewan, and this venerable gentleman does not seem to care to keep pace with the times.

The present staff of the police consists of :—40 constables, one jamadar, 3 havildars, one naik, 4 mounted police or sowars, one duffedar, and one chief constable, making a total number of 50 for maintaining peace and protecting the interests of about 50,000 people. It is truly fortunate for the State that the people are comparatively a quiet and peace-loving lot, and that so little crime is perpetrated here. Further, there is no drainage system, hence during the monsoon people have to wade through slush and dirt ankle-deep; and there is no water system with the exception of the "Rao" Water-work, which supplies only the border for the convenience of travellers by sea and the native craft. The water here was practically sold up to the time of the outburst of the plague, when Seth Peetonjee Sorabjee, the Plague Commissioner, represented matters to H. H. the Rao, who at once issued orders that the water was to be given gratis, but it is actually doled out as there is a very limited supply indeed; so much so, that the water for drinking and cooking purposes for the inhabitants of Mandvie, is procured from a few wells out of the city, and this water is said to be much polluted, so that a system of water-works is greatly needed for the welfare of the people.

The streets in the town are so very narrow that two carriages can't pass each other. One has to get into a bye-lane, if this be at hand, if not, one of the vehicles has to be dragged backwards until it can get into one of the way, and the other one allowed to pass on. It often takes an hour to get out of the difficulty, and of course the humbler of the meeting parties has to clear out of the way of the other. Moreover, some of the lanes or gulleys are so very narrow that it is with difficulty that two people carrying loads can pass each other. If such be the state of the streets and lanes one can imagine how very little sunshine or fresh air the houses in these places can enjoy, to say nothing of the badly built and ill-ventilated houses themselves, large numbers of them being only unfit for human habitation. Hence it is of the greatest importance that the official authorities should now take the bull by the horns and endeavour to make improvements—they would certainly meet with little or no opposition from the mass, as two-thirds of the population are "non est," and the remaining one-third are in too deep sorrow and hopelessness to make any remonstrance. Let now be adopted, all of which of course will eventually prove for their benefit.

H. M. the Rao of Cutch and Mr. Karimjee Jaffer Mal Ilwallah are very liberal and good to both the plague and famine-stricken creatures. H. H. the Rao of Cutch is a very superior and good man: he is very merciful to the ryots, and most anxious to do all he can for his subjects. His Highness has given carte blanche orders to to all that is necessary—to open out the city where barricaded, to widen the streets, demolish all old and unhealthy buildings, etc., etc., regardless of cost and much distressed about this terrible pestilence, and that so many of his subjects have fallen victims to it. The total number of deaths from bubonic plague in Cutch Mandvi, since February to the end of May is reckoned about 7,000, i. e., the country has been devastated of a seventhof its original population. Had the disease prevailed in the same ratio and for the same time in Bombay deaths would have averaged 4,000 per diem. Every proposal made by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins and the the Political Agent, Major Cotes, has been sanctioned by H. H. the Rao, who limits no expenses in order to mitigate the sufferings of his subjects. There has already been a heavy drain on his Highness' treasury, notwithstanding the liberal help given by Mr. Karimji Jaffer Mal Ilwallah in bearing the expenses of both the Dhurmsala and General Mahomedan Hospitals and supporting 1,300 Borahs and helping other poor people. Why his Highness the Rao's orders are not being put into immediate and rapid execution, is a difficult matter to understand. There seems to be some block in the way in the shape of the underlings, but we would earnestly entreat of H. H. the Rao of Cutch to insist upon his orders being carried out and full scope to be given to Dr. Wilkins and his medical staff to introduce "Sanitary Reform," and we are sure that the Political Agent, Major Cotes, and Seth Peetonji Sorabjee, Private Secretary to H. H. the Rao, will do all they can, provided the Dewan, Rai Bahadur Moti Lall, will stand by them.

When the people were flocking in all directions, and seemed to be suffering from fit of affection and cares for those near and dear to them, each one apparently seeking to save dear life at this critical moment, when shops were unopened, and people had no chance of even buying corn, Seth Peetonji Sorabjee, the Plague Commissioner, convened a meeting of respectable merchants and induced them to start a fund for supplying the destitute with grain at below cost prices. Ridghur Bawa, a gosai, and Mahapadall Khanbhai have been entrusted to do their best to prevent the people starving and to make out help wherever it may be required. These two gentleman have secured a large supply of grain from Kurrachee, and are now selling it at 5 pasnas (22 Rupees' weight equal to one seer; three seers equal to one partee) for one corse (kannas). Whereas the local market rate is 2½ partees for a corse. The people are truly grateful for this genuine piece of charity, as numbers, even of the middle classes, are absolutely destitute from having lost their bread-winners by this fell disease, and they themselves accumable to secure work or everything is now a standstill.

It may here be stated that your correspondent in the article appearing in your issue of 3rd June was not quite correct in stating that Ridghur Bawa (who by the way is a gosai and not a Bundahi meets his expenses from the Dhurmsala Hindu Hospital: he has lent his dharmsalla to be used as the hospital, and with H. H. the Rao's permission provides only milk and food for the patients. All other expenses, such as the medical staff, medicines, clothes, etc., are paid for by H. H. the Rao.

Mr. Karimji Jaffer Mal Ilwallah meets not only all the expenses of the Borah, but also of the General Mahomedan Hospital except the medical staff, who are paid by H. H. the Rao, and he has most liberally subscribed Rs. 2,000 towards the famine fund.

The expenses of the Khoja, Khatri, and Saiaya (established recently) Hospitals are all met by the State. But the expenses of the Khoja Hospital from the 15th April have been paid by Mr. Mahomed Jairaj Peerbhoy, a Khoja merchant of Bombay.

The lime-washing of the city is rapidly being proceeded with; about two-thirds of the houses are already done, and the whole will be completed before the monsoon sets in. The houses that are locked are opened, guarded while limewashed, relocked, and sealed. Mr. Sunker Lal, the local magistrate, has been specially deputed to this work, in addition to his other duties of Civil Judge and Magistrate, and has two assistants, Jaishunker, Customs officer, and J. Maithajee, Assistant to the Revenue Collector, all of whom are very careful and have everything in their presence as to prevent loss to property. To evacuate the city good sheds have been built for the people in open fields, about 1,000 in number, at the expense of the State, but these have been used by the people, who in the full away to wadis or gardens to suit their own convenience,—and this has proved a useless expense to the State. The monsoon is nigh upon us, but the mortality, thank God, is fast diminishing. From 100 and odd per diem it is now 30 per diem, and it is hoped that it will still fall, before the outburst of the monsoon. Whilst cleaning the city the people are allowed to go and pay wire during the day, and every precaution has been taken not to offend their religious or social feelings in any way. We would in conclusion strike a note of warning, and beg the oilbeat authorities not to be too precipitate in curtailing the expenses or working staff. We should advise the same vigilance to be observed for at least one month after the monsoon has burst, as should the plague break out only for a day or two, and suddenly die, then the last state of poor Cutch Mandvie will certainly be worse than the first—and perhaps not one may live to tell the tale. We are sorry to hear that the Political Agent to Bhuj on Monday next, and that the military sepoys, who have to a man been doing excellent work in the Brahmapuri and General Mahomedan Hospitals and with the search parties, have been sent off duty from to-day, and return to Bhuj to-morrow.—Yours, &c.

PHŒNIX.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TRAVERS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

407-96—Janardhan and A—Dhunbaijee vs Dossabhoy Coovarjee Doctor—Ardeshir H and D. Part heard.
190-96—Ardeshir H and D—Bapoodji Dayal vs Waljee Mathuradas—H Mulla and Mulla.
31-95—Payne G and S—Ayshabai vs Jaffer Mahomed Tulub Little and Co.
89-97—Sorabji and J—Masoom and another vs Yaroo Ally Mahomed and others—In person.
292-95—Bhikoo Ramji Chabildas vs Fakulbhoy Jan Mahomed—Little and Co.
385-96—Nasarwanji H—Khoshal Hossein—Adamjhoy and others vs Allibhai Dawoodkhan—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)
Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.)
Postponed Long Causes.

624-95—Bicknell M and M—Manchersjee Shapurjee Fatruck and another vs Hajee Haroon Ebrahim—Payne G and S—Part heard.

RUBINAT.—Source Dr. Llorach.—This Spanish Aperient Mineral Water owes its great superiority to its richness in Sulphate of Soda. German springs have often a drastic and irritating effect, caused by the magnesian salts of which they are largely composed. It is most valuable in cases of Gastric Fever, Intestinal Complaints, Gout, Gravel, etc., and especially, in tropical climates and hot weather, by its cooling and purifying effects.
E. GALLAIS & CO., 90, Piccadilly, London, W.

THE JUBILEE AND THE BACKWARD CLASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The members of the Indian enlightened communities and those who know how to read and write from among the backward classes—unfortunately the number of the latter is very small—are expected to know the history of their country and with it who is their present Sovereign, what are her noble qualifications, what benefits their country have derived during the long and eventful reign of sixty years of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. But what are these things to the illiterate millions of Her Majesty's subjects? I dare say that they know nothing of these things! It is impossible for them to know these and similar other things in their present state of ignorance. I can safely assert here that millions will be found in this land who do not know even the name of their present benign Sovereign who rules over their country's destinies! Such a state of things is deplorable indeed. And who is to be blamed for all this? I do not take upon myself the task of answering to the above query. I leave this question to be answered by others. I am sure many will go with me when I say that the present condition of our illiterate backward classes is neither satisfactory nor encouraging in spite of the several advantages they are expected to derive in the present Rule. Many of them, if not all, are not better than the African slaves. The other day your contemporary cited an illustration of serfage in the Bombay Presidency while reviewing Mr. Crooke's "The North-Western Provinces of India," in which he speaks of the condition of the village which prevails amongst the tenantry in many places. And what is true of these two Presidencies must be true of other Presidencies also. Mr. Crooke says further "that the State can, by any practicable method, permanently improve the condition of the depressed classes is the dream of an enthusiast." It may be so. But, I think, that the State cannot be relieved of its important responsibilities so long as it does not do something really visible and tangible for the amelioration of the condition of the backward classes—so to speak—the backbone of the country. I hold it is the bounden duty of the State to see all of its subjects, irrespective of caste and creed, fairly getting on. And this object can only be accomplished when the greater portion of the resources of the country is spent on their *education*. Education, and education alone, will enable them to realise their condition better. Thus they will grow wiser, and in the words of Mr. Crooke, will be able to "work out their salvation for themselves." It is impossible for them to do so in their present ignorant condition. In the same way, the following statement that "the establishment of Universities and colleges has given a strong impetus to the study of Western sciences and literature, the knowledge of which is now gradually permeating the various classes of the Indian people," recently made by the now voiceless Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in its address to Her Majesty, is not true, since, "there is a boundary line," says Babu Kedar Nath Chunder Sen, "beyond which the influence of education does not and cannot go." It is the upper classes alone who have at present monopolised the Western sciences and literature. If I have to become more explicit. Though you will find an isolated instance here and there amongst the backward classes as an exception to the above statement, I think it will not mar its force materially. So it will be clearly seen that if the backward classes want anything at all in order to enable them to improve their depressed condition, it is education. This being the glorious Diamond Jubilee year of Her Most Gracious Majesty's long and noble reign, I may be allowed to take this opportunity to make a few suggestions to Her Majesty's Imperial Government on behalf of the dumb millions as regards the best way of commemorating this happy event in India.

If practicable free and compulsory education be given to the masses throughout the length and breadth of the country irrespective of caste and creed.

The Agriculturists' Relief Act should be extended, not only to the remaining Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, as has been recommended by the Commission specially appointed for that purpose, but to other Presidencies also.

If the Government be not in a position to carry out my first suggestion, they should at least pay their serious consideration to the following recommendations of the Education Commission of 1882. "675 (2) Recommendations on Primary Education :—

That primary education be regarded as the instruction of the masses through the vernacular in such subjects as will best fit them for their position in life and be not necessarily regarded as a portion of instruction leading up to the University.

That while every branch of education can justly claim the fostering care of the State, it is desirable, in the present circumstances of the country, to declare that the elementary education of the masses, its provision, extension, and improvement to be that part of the educational system to which the strenuous efforts of the State should now be directed in a still larger measure than heretofore.

That an attempt be made to secure the fullest possible provision for, and extension, of primary education by legislation suited to the circumstances of each Province.

That as a general rule, aid to primary schools be regulated to a large extent according to the results of examinations; but an exception be made in the case of schools established in backward districts, or under peculiar circumstances, which may be added under special rules.

That promotion from class to class be not necessarily made to depend on the results of the higher standard of examinations uniform throughout the Province.

That the principle laid down in Lord Hardinge's Resolution, dated 11th October, 1844, be affirmed, i. e., that in selecting persons to fill the lowest offices under Government, preference be always given to candidates who can read and write.

That as much elasticity as possible be permitted both as regards the hours of the day and the seasons of the year during which the attendance of scholars is required, especially in agricultural villages and in backward districts.

That primary education be extended in backward districts, especially in those inhabited mainly by aboriginal races, by the instrumentality of the Department, pending the creation of a school-board or by especially liberal grants-in-aid to those who are willing to set up and maintain schools.

That such a proportion between special and other primary schools be maintained in each school-district as to ensure a proportionate provision for the education of all castes.

That assistance be given to schools and orphanages in which poor children are taught reading, writing, and counting with an elementary work.

The Indian Government will confer an everlasting boon on the illiterate millions if they will be inclined to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee year of Her Most Gracious Majesty by carrying out the above suggestions.—Yours, &c.,

W. L. BIRJE.

HAD THE GREEKS EVER A CHANCE OF WINNING?

A *Chronicle* interviewer as been asking Captain Pirie, who is now home from Greece, if, referring the campaign as a soldier, there was from the beginning a chance of the Greeks winning? He answered: The "Turks were in their thousands, the Greeks only in hundreds, and eventually the big battalions must have prevailed. If a military genius had arisen on the Greek side, if the Greek army had been thoroughly well equipped and trained, why, then, the *debacle* might have been delayed, a longer fight made, but in the end, as matters stand, the Greek troops were largely raw, the Greek discipline was too loose, the commissariat was utterly inefficient, the whole machine was incohesive. There were only officers for 30,000 men, while the army in the field numbered something like 80,000. Moreover, the Greek officers as a whole lacked the necessary training, although among them are some fitted to go anywhere and do anything. Than the Greeks I have never seen better material for soldiers; they have endurance, patience, and a valour which is as high as a critic could wish to find among any soldiers. Danger they don't reckon; I'll give you an instance. During the fighting at Velestino I went to the trenches in the second fighting line. A Greek bobbed up from his shelter, quite careless of the bullets, in order to unroll his rug for me to lie upon. And I saw many like acts—men utterly thoughtless of fear. A young sub-lieutenant of artillery worked his battery heroically after all his senior officers had been killed or wounded." Captain Pirie also thought that in certain quarters there might not have been, at the commencement of the campaign, a wish that there ought to have been to make the best use of what was indeed Greece's strongest weapon, the Fleet.

The correspondent naturally asked if there was any explanation as to the inactivity of the Greek fleet. "Several reasons have been stated. The Turkish islands were at the disposal of the Greek fleet had small forces been landed on them. Why was that not done? We have not come to conclusions, but as a leading Greek remarked to me, 'What he had in his mind was the result to the inhabitants of these islands provided the Turks won the fighting on the mainland. The sight of the islands' wealth would have been inconceivable had they been handed back to Turkey after being liberated by Greece. We should have had another series of massacres, another chapter of those black deeds of which history makes the story of the Turk. It is a very likely explanation. As to the bombardment of Salonica, that again might have offended the susceptibilities of Austria, and so, perhaps, stood against Greece as the time of making terms with Turkey."

IT'S AN ILL-WIND, &c.

THE Paris disaster is being exploited by some of the London tradesmen. This is from an advertisement issued by a firm of drapers and milliners in a well-to-do suburb: "The great Paris disaster has plunged the whole of the fashionable city into mourning. The French milliners, silk merchants, &c., have been compelled to clear out all their coloured goods and latest Paris hats and bonnets at prices that have never been touched before. Our buyers, who were despatched to Paris at once, have been most successful in procuring the grandest and cheapest lots in, &c., &c., &c." By the way, it is now suggested that the fire was due to malevolence. A member of the committee states that he had noticed an individual of peculiar appearance and restless demeanour in the building, and that when, his attention having been diverted for a moment, he thought of watching him, he provided a flame like forked lightning rising above the cinematograph. What has also struck many people as very strange is the extraordinary rapidity with which the fire spread, as if some essence had been used for the purpose; and it transpires that a mysterious receptacle was found after the conflagration in a very shattered condition amid the ruins of the cocoanut-oil shed. An odd story is current about a lady who was selling at the bazaar having received a quiet warning from an ourvier to whom she had shown kindness. As the man was to all appearance busily engaged on the work for which he was employed, he whispered, without turning his face in her direction, to the lady: "Go away; escape as fast as you can, madame, there is trouble brewing," and repeated the words several times. This was a few minutes before the flames burst forth.

Several St. Petersburg newspapers state that the Russian Imperial Chancellery has placed at the disposal of President Faure six gold and six silver medals for presentation to persons who assisted in the work of rescue at the Paris charity bazaar fire.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar. Stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the pleasant issue discovery of the age. Price Rs. 2/8 of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depôt, H. Fay Figton Stock, London, England.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A RED Indian woman has taken to cycling; and not only so, but she is said to have learned to ride in one lesson.

As enterprising lady has patented a new collapsible hat. Is it possible this is merely a new convenience for man, or can it be a solution of the matinee-hat problem?

Among the innovations, or rather revivals, is a dress with the skirt slightly raised at one side, and caught up with a rosette and a large bow and ends of ribbon. This seems to indicate a return to drapery and the overskirt.

There is a correspondence proceeding in a contemporary over the case of a troubled young lady who wants to know whether she is in honour bound to tell her flames that a certain number of her teeth, lost in a bicycle accident, has been replaced by the dentist.

Ladies have at last commenced to invade the Law Courts in a business capacity. A female reporter has recently been seen taking notes of the proceedings daily in one of the Chancery Courts, London, and in a few days ago a lady clerk in the employment of a solicitor might have been seen helping her master to instruct the counsel.

The great grievance of the matinee hat was discussed at Cork by the Corporation on Saturday. Mr. Bogan proposed to make it compulsory on ladies either to remove their hats in theatres or to wear such head-gear as would not interfere with the view of persons sitting behind them. The Mayor said they had no jurisdiction to deal with the matter, and Sir John Scott remarked that while they could not pass this resolution they might make a suggestion to the proprietors of places of public amusement. There was no doubt that a large number of their fellow-citizens suffered from the grievance of ladies' hats of the important responsibilities so long as it did not do something really visible and tangible for the amelioration of the condition of the backward classes—so to speak—the backbone of the country. I hold it is the bounden duty of the State to see all of its subjects, irrespective of caste and creed, fairly getting on. And this object can only be accomplished when the greater portion of the resources of the country is spent on their *education*. Education, and education alone, will enable them to realise their condition better. Thus they will grow wiser, and in the words of Mr. Crooke, will be able to "work out

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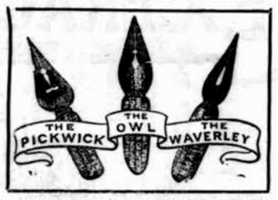

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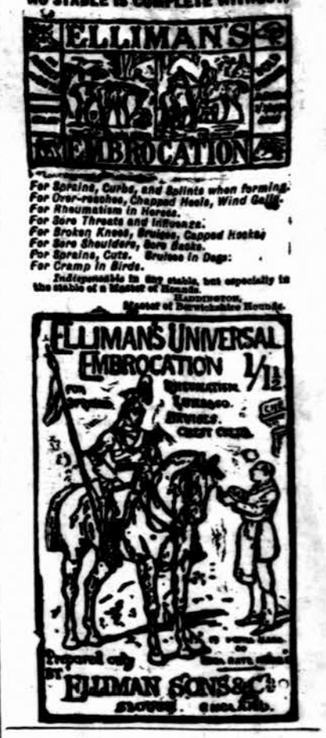
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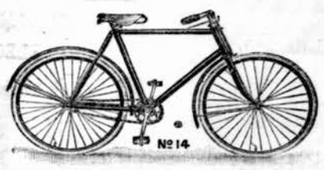

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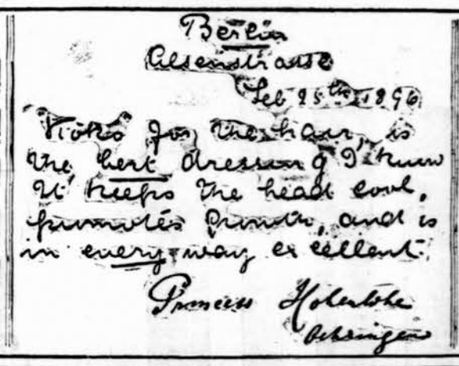
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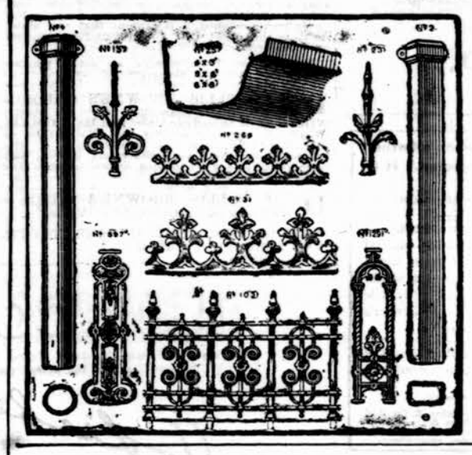

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